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THE MUSE.

THE BATTLE LAMENT.

BY THE REV. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.

The following was written for the Louisville Journal, and dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Frisk, the late President of the Wesleyan Seminary, at Middletown, Conn.

Fallen—on Zion's battle hill
A soldier of renown,
Armed in the panoply of God,
In conflict cloven down!
His helmet on, his armor bright,
His cheek unblanched with fear—
While round his head there gleam'd a light.
His dying hours to cheer.

Fallen—while cheering with his voice
The sacramental host,
With banners floating on the air—
Death found him at his post;
In life's high prime the warfare closed,
But not ingloriously;
He fell beyond the outer wall,
And shouted victory!

Fallen—a holy man of God,
An Israelite indeed,
A standard bearer of the cross,
Mighty in word and deed—
A master spirit of the age,
A bright and burning light,
Whose beams across the firmament
Scatter the clouds of night.

Fallen—as sets the sun at eve,
To rise in splendor, where
His kindred luminaries shine,
Their heaven of bliss to share;
Beyond the stormy battle-field
He reigns and triumphs now,
Sweeping a harp of wond'rous song,
With glory on his brow!

From the Baltimore Patriot.

I COULD NOT SAY FAREWELL.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

O who can say Farewell!
When the heart is on the tongue;
'Tis sadder than the funeral knell
O'er joy's departed rung.

I left thee—in thy bloom,
With what anguish who can tell—
I tore my heart away from thine,
But could not say—farewell!

I mark'd the smile upon thy lip,
I felt its magic spell—
I know it only mask'd thy grief,
And could not say—farewell!

I saw that tear-drop in thine eye,
And kiss'd it e'er it fell—
I press'd the velvet hand in mine,
But could not say—farewell

TOKENS OF AUTUMN.

The sweet spring birds have down
The summers flowers are mostly brown,
The summers grass is nearly mown,
The pumpkin vines are fully grown,
The cricket chirps at night alone,
The owlet hoots with sadder moan,
A blight is o'er the landscape thrown
Of katydids are here!
And various other things foreshow
That summer's "going for to go,"
And Autumn's drawing near.

Dame nature's changing her green gown
For one that's sprigg'd with blue and brown,
Pomona throws her basket down,
And pippins roll around;
The days are growing shorter fast,
The nights are *rayther* cool, at last,
And every breeze that murmurs past,
Has an autumnal sound.

Jack Frost will shortly pick the flowers
That blossom now in summer's bowers,
And strew them on the gale:
The hills shall kiss the painted skies,
And daub their cheeks with various dyes
From red to yellow pale.

I know that Autumn's nigh at hand,
By signs in air and things on land,
So let it come apace.
For I, for one, have always found,
That every season coming round,
Comes with a smiling face. [SPOONS.

MACHINE POETRY—CHILDREN.

The dear little children,
So gay and so clever,
They delight and torment us,
For ever and ever!
Though their hearts are all pure, and as yielding as putty;
Their teazings are tiresome, and their faces are smutty;
And, while they amuse, they are sure to perplex us,
With glabberings and jaberings, and questions they vex us

In puddles now paddling—	Across the broom straddling—
The cat and dog saddling—	And such a fiddle-faddling—
They are busy all day—	At mischief and play—
Yawling,	Singing,
Bawling,	Clinging,
Crawling,	Springing,
Sprawling,	Swinging,
Hauling,	Ringing,
Mauling,	Bringing,
Humming,	Rattling,
Drumming,	Tattling,
Thumping,	Tumbling,
Jumping,	Fumbling,
Singing,	Mumbling,
Crying,	Jumbling,
Acting,	Riding,
Wailing,	Sliding
Distracting us quite	From morning to night,
With continual clattering,	And giggling and chattering,

Splish-splashing and spattering, and every where scattering
Their toys and their trinkets—all order unheeding—
Now crying for custards—for pudding now pleading—
Now stealing the sugar—now licking molasses—
Now down on their knees, and now flat on their faces.
Oh for what were they made but to plague and to pester,
And grow more corrupt, like a gathering fester;
Or, till like a hogshead of newly made beer,
They're put out to *settle* and *work* themselves *clear*?

But then
There'd be no men
Were there no babies born;
Therefore I'll not the children scorn;
For I must own that I myself, was once
A little noisy, ragged brat—though not entirely a dunce.
Then come to my bosom, you dear little darlings—
I'm fond of your capers, and pleased with your revels!
You are gay, interesting, affectionate creatures,
And love lights a smile on your dirt-covered features;
Then come to my bosom, I'll hug and caress ye!
[Smack!] There! run to your mammy, dear darling—God bless ye! SPOONS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Among the odd fish that abound in and about Boston, from the sea serpent downwards, there is not a more quizzical set of curiosities than the heads and tails of the politico-economico-theologico-fanatical sects that sprout up there in all seasons and all weathers. Here is a description of the last specimen of the tribe, by one of the jokers of the Boston Post:

PERFECTION.—Rev. Mr. Finney, the Perfectionist, preached at the Marlboro on Sunday. He walked into *tobacco chewers* about the distance of a feet to a feet and a half; and as to those miserable Sodomites who *actilly* is guilty of the horrible presumption *smoking "tarbacker,"* he clipped off their tails a quarter of an inch behind their ears. He said a man that used turbacker mocked God the ofener he prayed; and he rolled his eyes about like a couple of Blue Point oysters in a saucer while describing the scenes of horror those eyes had often witnessed in certain pulpits. He said he had seen ten ministers' spit boxes (here he placed his hands together just as a man does who expects to receive a *pint of boiled chestnuts*) not exactly so much," said he—"I won't say how much filth, all in one box!"

Nextly, he jumped into the opposers of Abolition like a fifteen foot alligator on the little infant of a colored gentleman, chawing them up and spitting them out again with great disgust. Under this head he remarked that every body would be an abolitionist, if they only had the courage of him and his co-workers. But folks *didn't dare* to look at the subject, on account of *public opinion*!

Thirdly, lastly, and in conclusion, he used up the disbelievers in perfect sanctification with a few dry knocks that told on their skulls with the crushing force of a rye straw on the pate of an emigrant from Guinea— said that people durst not pray for sanctification now a-days, because so much had been said about it; they used to pray for it, but had lately backed out from the subject and not only absquatulated therefrom, but incontinently *mizzled*.

Beautiful Extracts from the Address of Mr Peabody at the consecration of the Springfield Cemetery on the 5th instant:

When I saw this great audience just now winding up the glades of the Cemetery to take their places on this ground I was deeply affected with the thought how soon we shall take our places in the dust below. With this deep thought upon our minds—with these hills and valleys around us—in presence of these venerable trees and these sparkling waters—with the green earth beneath and God's own bright sky above us—I need not ask your attention—I need not labor to bring you to solemnity; for I doubt not that a voice is now saying in every heart the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.

'Reflect how many tenants will soon be here to claim their freehold in the dust below. One fair and gentle child has already come—a fitting herald to take possession in the name of all the dead! Here he has laid himself down on a colder pillow than a mother's breast. Many such will soon be here—morning stars quenched in the brightness of their rising—before they have known the storms and sorrows of life below. Children in tender years will follow their parents to this place the domestic circle will be fearfully broken and thenceforth the wide world will be their home. The husband will follow the wife—the light and joy of his desolated home and the wife the husband on whose strong arm she had hoped to lean through all her days. The young sinking under the slow torture of wasting illness will flee away and be at rest in this holy ground; the aged after years of labor and sorrow will depart to this place in peace.' The pale marble will rise every where around us telling of the dead sometimes what they were but still oftener what they ought to have been.

The Mechanic.

Kirby, the popular young actor, in the play of the Carpenter of Rouen, gives the following excellent sentiment, which always brings down three rounds of applause:

'The mechanic, sir, is one of god's noblemen! What have mechanics not done!

'Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasures, and made the raging billows their highway, on which they ride as on a tame steed? Are not the elements of fire and water chained to the crank, and at the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it! Have not mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made its products contribute to their wants; the forked lightning is their plaything; and they ride triumphant on the mighty winds. To the wise they are the flood gates of knowledge, and kings and princes are decorated with their handiworks. He who made the universe was a great Mechanic.

Nine States a day.—Some gentlemen on board steamer Diamond the other day; were conversing about the wonderful power of steam the facilities it had given to travelling, &c.— One gentleman remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning, and arrive the same night in Baltimore, thus being in five States in one day 'Only five, is it yo say?' said an Irishman, present, 'and its meself who was in nine States on Monday last.'— The company were incredulous, and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows: 'Well you see gentlemen I was married in New York on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and went with my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day, and sure before I got there, I was after getting drunk as a baste, so you perceive I was in the state of Sobriety, the state of Single blessedness, the State of New Jersey, the state of Connubial Felicity (that's what ye call matrimony) the state of Pennsylvania, the state of Delaware, and the state of Maryland and the state of Intoxication all in one day, and the whole of which was owing to the wonderful powers of steam.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE JEW AND HIS POUND OF FLESH.

Some days ago, a gentleman came to this city (New Orleans,) and while here was arrested for debt at the instance of a citizen of this place. Bail was found; but the inexorable creditor, refused to let the stranger return to his family—though he pleaded hard for the immunity, fearing lest he might fall a prey to the pestilence.

In a day or two after the unfortunate debtor was seized with the fever and on Sunday evening was carried to his grave.

We have merely given the outline of this heartless transaction; but it is enough to damn forever the Shylock who could thus delight in the death of a man who chanced to owe him a *few* paltry dollars.—*N. O. Advertiser.*

"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back as the robber said when the constable was chasing him, and crying "stop thief!"

Reader, learn a lesson from the falling leaf— improve every hour in the spring of your days, for the time is not far distant when your autumn will come, and you, like the leaf, will fade, sink to the earth, and mingle with the dust.

IRISH HUMOR—A sore-footed pedestrain travelling in Ireland, met a man and asked him rather gruffly why the roads were so plaguey long? When the Hiberian replied, "You see, your honor, the roads are not in good condition, so we give very good measure."

The Hartford Eagle thinks that the members of Congress had better get up a "fighting agent" to do their fighting. If two members get by the ears let the agent flog both, and thus "equalize the exchanges."

TOO BAD.—An exchange paper states that a boy having got his father's snuff box, indulged so immoderately in the titillating dust that he sneezed himself to pieces. His remains having been gathered up, a coroner's inquest was held over them, when the enlightened jury returned a verdict of *snuffed out.*

What is Religion? Not that which meteor like shines for a brief period and then fades and disappears. Not that which talks most—prays longest—sighs deepest—shouts loudest—and reproves with the greatest severity. Not that which can reject the widow's petition—the orphan's cry. Not that which deceives in a bargain—deals closely with the poor —withholds the just requital of labor breeds jealousies— alienates friends embitters enemies—betrays confidence, promotes sectarian strife; and renders evil for evil.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world. Pure religion is a vital principle a fountain of living water springing up in the soul and cleansing it from the pollutions of sin. A radiance shining into the heart giving it new light new life new principles of action and new modes of action, giving higher aims brighter hopes and sweeter joys. Pure religion teaches us to love our enemies to pray for them and in all things to render good for evil. It requires us to act on principles of perfect justice. All things whatsoever we would that men should do to us it teaches us to do so to them To do justly love mercy and walk humbly before God.

[Fragments of Time.

NEW ORLEANS.—In a charity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, he said "that he had resided twenty years, wanting only a few months, in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed eleven epidemic yellow fever years, and two cholera—each epidemic carrying to a sudden grave never less than three thousand human beings, and often five thousand. Within that space of twenty years one hundred thousand human beings had found a grave in New Orleans; of that immense host, twenty five thousand were young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, each one the representative of some distant family, with whose fate families was connected, rising when he rose, and with his fall sinking hopelessly and forever."

"I love thee *still*," as the quiet husband said to the chattering wife.

The Genesee Farmer tells of an improved breed of musquitoes out West, which have to be caged in the spring, to prevent their pulling up corn!

A PARADISE—There is an island somewhere to the northward, where it rains cologne, and snows peach blossoms. The girls there do all the courting—the young men wear corsets, go bare foot, and receive the ladies' calls.

There is a man in N. Y city whose memory is so *short* that it only reaches to his knees. His feet are so out of the reach of it, that he can't remember from day to day whether he has paid for his boots or not. The shoemaker says he still owes for them, but he don't recollect a word about it himself. What a pity!

GOING.—Messrs *Gallop* and *Trott* edit and publish a paper in Ohio. The name of the foreman of the office is *Walker*, and that of the roller boy (devil) is *Ryder*. It is a good paper to go.

When Milton was blind, he married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. 'I am no judge of colors,' replied Milton,' but it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily.

"INTO THEM A FEET."—A northern paper tells a good 'un, the sum and substance of which are these: Two gentlemen disputed so on the subject of barking that they awoke a big dog which had been sleeping on the hearth before them, and he barked most furiously. An old gentleman present who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute! You know no more about it than they do."

"Pa' can corn *hear*?" "No child, of course not." "What has it got *ears* for then?" "Jane, put Thomas to bed."

A Western editor advertises for a partner who can write leading articles in support of the veto policy, serve the paper, and do the shaking for the family when any of them take the ague.

BANK OFFENCE.—A fellow at Boxborough, Penn. not being allowed to vote at the election, took it in such dudgeon that he went off and soon returned with a dead skunk, which he threw into the midst of the crowd at the polls. The voters dispersed without staying to 'count noses.'

John Quincy Adams has written a beautiful poem entitled "The wants of man." A lady in New Orleans has calculated that it would cost just three millions, two hundred and nineteen thousand and six hundred dollars to supply all the wants therein specifide.

It is said that there are now nearly one hundred attornies in St. Louis, and one hundred M D's. Pretty well for a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

THE YOUNG MEMBER'S WIFE.

A TALE OF THE DAY.

BY MRS. EDWARD THOMAS.

"Mutual affection requires to be preserved by mutual endeavors to amuse and to meet the wishes of each other; but where there is a total neglect and indifference either to amuse or oblige, can it be rendered, if affection, following the tendency of its nature, becomes indifferent, and sinks into mere civility?"—ANONYMOUS.

Perhaps there is no country in Europe where the young and beautiful wives of the aristocracy receive so little personal protection from their husbands as in England.— This assertion, at the first moment, may appear extravagant and unfounded; but those who have had the opportunity of observing more narrowly than the mere superficies afford, the manners and habits of persons in fashionable life, and the various causes in it of domestic alienation, will be compelled to agree with me that it is, lamentably, only too true.

For instance—clubs, the turf, shooting and the senate, furnish incessant, and, in the opinion of most men, imperative and legitimate reasons for abandoning their wives to their own resources and to the guardianship of their own honor; and highly indeed does it redound to the credit of my fair countrywoman that so few, so very few comparatively fall a sacrifice to the stupendous security thus inconsiderately, if not cruelly placed in them—there never having been yet a young female so isolated, with even only moderate pretensions to beauty, who did not feel herself the object of the vicious designs of the libertine, and who, although she escaped unsullied from his invidious snares, still painfully felt the consciousness of her own weakness, and the want of a husband's protection in the hour of temptation and danger. For even to the most virtuous, flattery is a temptation to a certain extent, few female hearts being totally insensible to the witchery of long continued and respectful basidiuity, however surrounded by the bulwarks of chastity and decorum.

But that they do often escape such perils, and triumphantly too, solely and entirely by their own powers of resistance and innate high principle, will be demonstrated in the following simple and true story.

I shall not enter into a minute and uninteresting detail respecting the earlier years of my heroine, which could only prove tedious to my readers, she having passed them precisely like every other girl, cradled in the lap of luxury, with health, beauty, talents, unbounded spirits, and blindly indulgent parents, but introduce her briefly to them at the age of eighteen, and just four months after her union with the object of her first artless affection, a rich, handsome, and adoring young man of twenty two.

When Agnes Bouverie, after a short and uninterruptedly happy courtship, accompanied Horace Wilmer to the altar, to plight her heart's vows of eternal love and fidelity to him, she was perfectly delicious with delight at the prospect of felicity thus suddenly presented to her view.

Without an atom of expatiance on either side, full of the wild exuberance and gorgeous anticipations of youth, in the flush of hope and prosperity, with joy and laughter swelling the sails, the young couple were launched on the ocean of pleasure and dissipation, to steer their course through its dangerous shoals and quick sands, as it might please chance or rather providence to direct their frail bark—for there ever is a watchful One hovering over the young and inexperienced, so long as the errors they commit proceed from thoughtlessness alone, and not crime.

Agnes had, besides, the strongest guarantee a woman can possess against the seductions of flattery and the insinuations of art, in the boundless affection and admiration she felt for her husband. She wanted no more knowlege of the world, no deeper astuteness, to be proudly conscious of his vast superiority over the whole crowd of adulators who worshipped at the shrine of her superlative and unrivalled beauty. Love instructed her to compare him with others, and invariably to make the comparison in his favor.

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence."

Not that this opinion of the caustic but elegant Byron could apply to Horace in the remotest degree; for if agnes made her affection for him the sole cause of delight to her existence, he in return, appeared to live only for her. Hourly, indeed, did he feel his admiration increase for the devoted trustfulness; the sweet, child like dependency, of his young and lovely wife. At first he did not deny, even to himself, that it was her mere personal attractions that awakened the passion which induced him to make her his, but the amiability of her disposition, the rare qualities of heart he discovered in her, the reliance she placed in him, the confidence she inspired that it was in his power alone to render her really happy, rivetted the chains of affection round his heart—chains, he felt, would and must last for ever, for they were forged by beauty, and linked by virtue. As day after day thus glided past, in the serenity of mutual endearment, without a cloud to dim love's iris, or cast a chill over the sunshine of youthful and ardent feeling, Agnes could not but become sceptical as to the truth of the numerous cautions she was constantly receiving from her considerate but less happy female friends—not to calculate too much on her present felicity—that she must not expect Horace always to be the same—that it was inherent in man's nature to seek for change— that inconstancy, alas! was the grand exception to perfection in his sex—and that she had no right, beautiful and affectionate as she was, to expect a miracle to be wrought in her favor, to destroy a truth established almost since the creation. A constant husband!—the idea was truly preposterous, and the sooner she banished it from her bosom, the better for her peace of mind, there being none such.

"I do not expect a miracle to be wrought in my favor," she would mentally exclaim, after meditating profoundly on the subject ever present to her imagination, and to which the remarks of her more experienced friends added a painful and lively interest, the continuance of her husband's affection, "but I cannot perceive a shadow of change in him. Does not his eye follow my every movement with the same glance of fond approval? Is not his smile of greeting as sincere, and his parting kiss as ardent, as they were at the first hour of our union? and when did his voice possess a deeper, a dearer emphasis of tenderness than now? when did his my, own love,' as he has always called me since that happy union, thrill my soul with greater bliss than the last time he uttered it? Men might be changeable naturally, no doubt; but my Horace will and must ever be the same.— Yes, yes, I am sure he must. Then why torment myself with groundless fears and unfounded anticipations of evil!"

Poor Agnes! She was just at that self deluding age when the chrysalis engendered in the heart from her very being, bursts its transient envelope, and the imprisoned butterfly Hope expands its broad, beautiful wings over it, to the exclusion of the more terrible and chilling realities of life. Then it is that the eye is radient with soul born brilliancy, the cheek warm with the deepest blush of vitality, the step bounding and elastic, and woman appears the bright, animated personification of glad, joyous, trustful expectation—only, alas! to be crushed, to be bowed, to be annihilated, by the ponderous arm of disappointment, that awful machine that pulverises as it were to dust every sanguine anticipation of youth, to be scattered abroad by the tempestuous blasts of experience.

About this time a vacancy occurred in the representation of his native town, the liberal member having died of a sudden attack of apoplexy, from over-exerting himself at a public meeting respecting the repeal of the corn laws, the subject of all his political labors and desires, and for the obtaining of which he really did consider life a cheap sacrifice; and as Horace's political opinions were precisely the same on that head, his friends urged him to offer himself as a candidate for it. Young, rich, eloquent, and highly popular as he was, how could he do better? they observed. How indeed! particularly as he was without a pursuit, and began to feel the want of some active and absorbing occupation. He therefore stood, and had the gratification of being returned by a most triumphant majority, always a proud era in man's life.

At first Agnes was charmed with his success, and warm and heartfelt were her congratulations on the occasion. Horace being in parliament, she thought would oblige them necessarily to reside more in London, too— her darling London, with its opera, its theatres, its "*matinees musicales*," its evening concerts, and its almack's—in fact with its thousand delightful sources of amusement and pleasure, with which the lovely daughters of fashion are never satisfied, but still feel an unappeasable craving after them; even when the day of enjoyment seems to have flown forever—

"As if increase of appetite grew with what it fed on.

There was so much actual business, however, to be transacted after his return, that the first month of their being in town passed away without affording Agnes an opportunity of visiting one of the above mentioned places accompanied by her husband; and insatiable as she was in the pursuit of pleasure, her fond philosophy taught her that it would defeat its own object to seek it without him; so that in fact she lived, and in the very height of the season, even more retired than when in the country, being there continually surrounded by a circle of attached friends and relatives, all studious to promote her happiness.

Then, unless she could contrive to dine when every other fashionable woman was sipping her chocolate, there was not the slightest chance of her partaking of that hitherto prolonged meal with her beloved Horace; for, "attend the House he must; there were such important measures just now in agitation, so much at stake, that a man who really wished the good of his country, must consent to waive all minor considerations of personal comfort and convenience to be at his post; the least display of apathy or supineness being taken immediate advantage of by the opposition party, who were only too much on the alert already." Agnes therefore submitted unmurmuringly to this innovation of domestic comfort for the sake of *patriotism* making her moderate dinner at any hour, however primitively early, that suited his arrangements, for the feast of Apicius would not have afforded a banquet to her unshared by her husband. Indeed such was the lively and anxious interest she took in all that concerned him, that for several weeks she sat up until his return, let the debate have been ever so protracted, to participate in his success, or to soothe the irritability and chagrin of his disappointment.

But such long and solitary vigils began to undermine her constitution and prey upon her spirits, particularly when, with the tact of a sensitive delicate-minded woman she discovered that the sacrifice was not duly appreciated by the idolized being for whom it was alone made—then, indeed,

"A change came o'er the spirit of her dream."

Horace was altered! He had become cold, indifferent and petulant—fatigued, harrassed, and frequently smarting under the infliction of mortified vanity occasioned by the bitter sarcasms of his talented opponents, when he returned to her after hours of patient watchings, no smile of gratitude repaid the welcome, she almost wept upon his bosom, no kind word of encouragement cheered her on in her self imposed task of love and duty, but perhaps a chilling reproof, for being so tiresome as to wait up for him, was all the return she received for her unbounded and anxious tenderness. Ah! it requires much severe and bitter schooling to convince the fond, loving heart of woman that any thing it has done for the object of its dearest affection is a sacrifice; but when once it is taught the fearful lesson it retains it with a tenacity fatal to every hour of its after happiness. Then does every act of self-abnegation, every act of humiliation, every act of privation, so willingly, so unconsciously endured, rise up reproachfully to upbraid it with the blindness of its partiality—for there is nothing so proudly just to itself as neglected affection; and this Agnes felt in its fullest force; when even in the morning Horace could not find time to inquire into the causes of her declining health or dejected spirits, every moment being eagerly devoted to the examining how the newspapers reported his speeches, to writing to his constituents, to reading petitions, to replying to solicitations of patronage, (and of course promising it,) for where is the dashing cornet who has not been assured that his dream of "a company" is about to prove no fiction?—the daring midshipman whose shoulder has not ached; or rather throbbed with pride under the weight of the glittering epaulette?—or the starving author who, while he drew out his last solitary shilling for that loaf of bread which was to prolong yet a little space the existence of creatures entwined his very soul, has not felt his purse heavy with the gold promised for his next work by the new and popular M. P.? In fact, business multiplied so upon his hands that he found it utterly impossible to attend to the less important wishes and pleasures of his wife. "If you are so dull at home, my love," he would frequently observe, in reply to her tender remonstrances, "you really must try and find amusement for yourself by visiting more generally. You have plenty of friends who will be delighted to show you every attention, and it must not be expected that, now I am in parliament I can find time to dangle about at all the balls and routes you may desire to go to, Agnes. Look at other men's wives! How do they act? Why reasonably, to be sure by going where they like without their husbands and enjoying themselves too."

But it was in vain that Horace Wilmer adopted this worldly-minded line of argument —the gentle, the susceptible Agnes could not become a convert to it. She could derive no consolation from the certainty that other women were able to endure the anguish and humiliation of being despised and neglected by those who had sworn before God to love and cherish them; she only wondered their hearts did not break, as she felt hers assuredly must, at this dreadful blow to all its dearest hopes.

"Alas! the love of woman it is known
To be a lovely and a fearful thing;
For all of theirs upon that die is thrown,
And if 'tis lost life has no more to bring
To them but mockery of the past alone."

It was with Horace as with most other young men of desultory habits and unstable principles; that the last novelty becomes the favorite hobby, to the partial, if not total exclusion of the preceding idol erected by fondness or whim in the bosom. Thus Agnes was forced to yield sovereignty to ambition, and love be deposed in favor of patriotism. But if any one had hinted to him, that his oratorial vanity and pride of place were breaking his wife's heart, by monopolizing all his thoughts, or exposing her to the insidious arts of those noxious reptiles (the *blase* libertines) ever found crawling in the wake of beauty and innocence, intent to aggravate the gangrene of blighted affections, and to reap the fruits of the mortified and revengeful feelings they know so well how to awaken in the breast of a slighted woman, he would have lifted up his hands with unaffected astonishment, marvelling how so dangerous and mischievous a lunatic could be suffered to go at large—so blind are the generality of men to the most palpable facts, when the mind is pre-occupied by any darling passion!

One of those dazzling fire flies of seduction was forever emitting its meteoric brilliancy in the darkened path of the neglected and sorrowing Agnes, marking with the most intense and jealous anxiety every change that occurred in her domestic happiness, penetrating her every thought, and reading the pain and anguish of her lacerated heart; and this was the Hon. Ernest Caversham, the favorite school companion of Horace, his inseparable manhood friend!

"A friend!
Treason is there in its most horrid shape,
Where trust is greatest!"

"They are wonderfully attached to each other, certainly," he would exclaim mentally after musing on the display of reciprocal tenderness they neither of them considered it

Instantly enamored of the extreme beauty and simplicity of Agnes, he determined to use every effort to supplant the idolized Horace in her affections. His long experience and deep study of the female character taught him that to succeed in such an object would be a tedious work of time; but alas! his fatal success in too many *similar* cases forbade him to despair in this.

Handsome, accomplished, and unprincipled, he only employed the gifts so lavishly bestowed on him by nature, to entrap the artless and unsuspecting; and never, never had the numerous victims of his perfidy awakened one pang of remorse, one compunctious feeling, in his indurate and callous bosom, for all the ruin and misery entailed on them. necessary to restrain before so intimate and *sincere* a friend—"but it cannot last forever; lovely as she is, time must produce satiety that bane of married life, or the dormant seeds of ambition will quicken into being to rouse her husband from his enchantment, and then, Ernest, she is yours!"

Too truly did the first part of his accursed prediction come to pass in the estrangement of Horace—for the rest, *nous verrons.*

Being a friend of her husband so highly esteemed, and being so perfectly unconscious of the impression she had made on him, and the secret views he entertained respecting her, Agnes treated Ernest with the most unreserved familiarity; receiving him kindly whenever he called, and found a relief when at last thrown so much upon herself, in his lively and amusing conversation from the lassitude and ennui of her own sadder and more solemn thoughts.

This he too soon discovered, and on this he regulated his future conduct. Her love for her husband was yet too ardent and acute for him to dare to hazard a word of sympathy or even indeed allow her to perceive that he was aware of the cause of her extreme dejection. No, no; he knew that like a timid bird, she would take instant alarm at it and escape ere she was properly entangled in the snare. She was not to be lightly won over from affection, duty, virtue and religion, but must be led on imperceptibly step by step, like the feeble infant that gradually loses the fear of danger from the tender encouragement of its nurse, and boldly at last takes the road to freedom and liberty pointed out to it.

Thus by degrees he induced her to place unlimited confidence in him—to tell him her troubles—to weep over her disappointments —to complain of the coldness and indifference of her husband, (the first sure mark of triumph to the practiced seducer,) to consider him in fact in the relationship of a brother (a name he was for ever bestowing upon himself) and what brother so fond, so tender, so respectful, so full of delicate attentions as Ernest Caversham? O what a consolation he was to her in her anguish and despair! The time was now no longer irksome; she scarcely felt the want of Horace's society; as she had not the opportunity of talking to him she could freely indulge in the next thing dearest to her heart, talking of him. And to, what listener! how patient, how sympathizing, how intuitively did he enter into every feeling of wretchedness! how did the tear of compassion swell into his fine dark eye—how did his lofty intellectual forehead contract with pain and anger—how did his deep sonorous voice become tremulous with emotion as he tenderly yet warily endeavored to convince her that she was the most beautiful the most neglected and the most wronged of women and that his heart bled for her! and how, too did his hand tremble when in the excess of his commiseration he suddenly seized hers and pressed it to his heart with a warmth of friendship that spoke his disinterested sincerity!

Then, again, how severely did he reprove himself for his indiscreet zeal, when he perceived that his covert insinuation of her husband's unworthiness to possess such a treasure, and that if he had been so blessed as to have called her his—

"If Heaven had made him such another world,
Of one entire and perfect chrysolite,
He'd not have sold it for her,"

brought a vivid blush of indignation to her cheek, and the eloquent vindication to her lip for her still adored Horace—how did he implore her pardon and forgiveness for his rashness, and how boundless his almost school-boy transports when he obtained them! Nothing, indeed, could exceed the self-congratulations of Agnes, in thus so providentially having found such a friend, adviser, and consoler in her affliction, and how much she thought had Ernest Caversham been misrepresented by those who described him to her as heartless, profligate and licentious; he, who was the invariable advocate of virtue—he, who protested that he entertained the most utter detestation and abhorrence for the man who would basely take advantage of a woman's sorrows to betray her to crime, ruin, and remorse; such were the god-like sentiments his lips breathed, such were the god like sentiments her heart fervently and sincerely responded to!

Agnes could not, however, help being surprised sometimes, with all her inexperience, at the constancy of his devotion to her. Had he no other friends who had a claim upon his time? no other pursuits or interests to attend to? How could one so courted and admired (for notwithstanding his notorious libertinism his rank was a passport to the most decorous of fashionable society,) be content to sacrifice days, weeks, and months to soothe the pains, the ennui of a miserable married woman? Often when she charged him with neglecting others for her sake he would assure her that there was none in which he took so great an interest—none who could afford him half the pleasure he derived from her confidence, and being permitted to atone by friendship for the injuries she sustained from love.

This close and unreserved intercourse insensibly endeared Ernest to the heart of Agnes, and rendered him essential to her happiness, (for woman's love is after all, only the deepest sense of gratitude at discovering that she is the object of undivided regard and affection in the bosom of another.) His sympathy, his adulation, his dangerous, gentle, and undeviating solicitude in her welfare, were the subject of her meditations by day, and her dreams by night; and forced many an unpleasant comparison on her mind when contrasted with Horace's still continued indifference and inattention.

Ernest knew his triumph. He knew that his witcheries had wrought the triumph he had intended—he knew that his lovely and unsuspecting victim was actually within the magic circle of the sorcerer, spell bound and incapable of resistance! but he did not wish to precipitate his enjoyment—he was resolved to luxuriate over the banquet in imagination; like a true epicurean, aware that the sweetest flavor of the most luscious fruit is destroyed when once tasted.

As the recess approached, however, he reflected that Horace would be less pre-occupied, and consequently have more leisure to devote to his wife; and perhaps regain that affection she was still totally unconscious was lost to him, imputing all she felt for Ernest to friendship alone.

Now, then, was the moment to strike the decisive blow—now was the time to reap the rich harvest of his long practised hypocrisy and deceit, and Ernest did not loose the opportunity. Dressing his face in unwonted sadness, he called upon Agnes earlier than even his accustomed early hour. She was instantly struck with his visible dejection; of course to question him on its cause, to offer sympathy, to resent the mystery in which he concealed his griefs from her, was natural—was what he expected—was what he desired—was what he hoped for. After listening to her reproaches for his unkind and cruelly prolonged silence—after being taxed with ingratitude—after hearing her declare with tears in her eyes that she was confident he had no sincere regard for her, and that her friendship, like her love, was flung back on her own sorrowing heart, to wither there too with all the other flowers fostered into bloom by a false and flattering hope; as if suddenly struck with dismay at this last accusation—as if eager to vindicate himself from it at any sacrifice, he, with an apparently violent effort to master his own feelings, and to spare her as much as possible, assured her with a passionate flood of tears, "that nothing but her reproaches should have rung his secret from him; that he would forever have imposed a silence on his regrets, and that she should never have known that it was the loss of that very friendship she accused him of not feeling, that was forever impressed upon his heart, to form alike the charm and torture of every hour of his future blighted existence—that, in fact, the idea of parting with her forever had alone betrayed him into that display of extreme anguish, which, he had unintentionally made her a witness of. "I thought," he exclaimed with increasing vehemence, "that I had schooled my heart to forbearance, to fortitude, to patience—but your tears—your pity—your fatal misconceptions of my silence have quite unmanned me. I blush for my own weakness! Can you forgive it?" Here he threw himself, in

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THE MUSE.

THE BATTLE LAMENT.

BY THE REV. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.

The following was written for the Louisville Journal, and dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Frisk, the late President of the Wesleyan Seminary, at Middletown, Conn.

Fallen—on Zion's battle hill
A soldier of renown,
Armed in the panoply of God,
In conflict cloven down!
His helmet on, his armor bright,
His cheek unblanched with fear—
While round his head there gleam'd a light,
His dying hours to cheer.

Fallen—while cheering with his voice
The sacramental host,
With banners floating on the air—
Death found him at his post;
In life's high prime the warfare closed,
But not ingloriously;
He fell beyond the outer wall,
And shouted victory!

Fallen—a holy man of God,
An Israelite indeed,
A standard bearer of the cross,
Mighty in word and deed—
A master spirit of the age,
A bright and burning light,
Whose beams across the firmament
Scatter the clouds of night.

Fallen—as sets the sun at eve,
To rise in splendor, where
His kindred luminaries shine
Their heaven of bliss to share;
Beyond the stormy battle-field
He reigns and triumphs now,
Sweeping a heart of wond'rous song,
With glory on his brow!

From the Baltimore Patriot.

I COULD NOT SAY FAREWELL.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

O who can say Farewell!
When the heart is on the tongue;
'Tis sadder than the funeral knell
O'er joy's departed rung.

I left thee—in thy bloom,
With what anguish who can tell—
I tore my heart away from thine,
But could not say—farewell!

I mark'd the smile upon thy lip,
I felt its magic spell—
I knew it only mask'd thy grief,
And could not say—farewell!

I saw that tear-drop in thine eye,
And kiss'd it e'er it fell—
I press'd the velvet hand in mine,
But could not say—farewell

TOKENS OF AUTUMN.

The sweet spring birds have flown
The summers flowers are mostly brown,
The summers grass is nearly mown,
The pumpkin vines are fully grown,
The cricket chirps at night alone,
The owlet hoots with sadder moan,
A blight is o'er the landscape thrown
Of katydids are here:
And various other things foreshow
That summer's 'going for to go,"
And Autumn's drawing near.

Dame nature's changing her green gown
For one that's sprigg'd with blue and brown,
Pomona throws her basket down,
And pippins roll around:
The days are growing shorter fast,
The nights are rayther cool, at last,
And every breeze that murmurs past,
Has an autumnal sound.

Jack Frost will shortly pick the flowers
That blossoms now in summer's bowers,
And strew them on the gale:
The hills shall kiss the painted skies,
And daub their cheeks with various dyes
From red to yellow pale.

I know that Autumn's nigh at hand,
By signs in air and things on land,
So let it come apace
For I, for one, have always found,
That every season coming round,
Comes with a smiling face. [SPOONS.

MACHINE POETRY—CHILDREN.

The dear little children,
So gay and so clever,
They delight and torment us,
For ever and ever!
Though their hearts are all pure, and as yielding as putty,
Their teazings are tiresome, and their faces are smutty;
And, while they amuse, they are sure to perplex us,
With glabberings and jaberings, and questions they vex us

In puddles now paddling—	Across the broom stradling—
The cat and dog saddling—	And such a fiddle-faddling—
They are busy all day—	At mischief and play—
Yawling,	Singing,
Bawling,	Clinging,
Crawling,	Springing,
Sprawling,	Swinging,
Hauling,	Ringing,
Mauling,	Bringing,
Humming,	Rattling,
Drumming,	Tattling,
Thumping,	Tumbling,
Jumping,	Fumbling,
Singing,	Mumbling,
Crying,	Jumbling,
Ailing,	Riling,
Wailing,	Sliding
Distracting us quite	From morning to night,
With continual clattering,	And gigling and chattering,

Splish-splashing and spattering, and every where scattering
Their toys and their trinkets—all order unheeding—
Now crying for custards—for pudding now pleading—
Now stealing the sugar—now licking molasses—
Now down on their knees, and now flat on their faces.
Oh for what were they made but to plague and to pester,
And grow more corrupt, like a gathering fester;
Or, till like a hogshead of newly made beer,
They're put out to settle and work themselves clear?

But then
There'd be no men
Were there no babies born;
Therefore I'll not the children scorn;
For I must own that I myself, was once
A little noisy, ragged brat—though not entirely a dunce.
Then come to my bosom, you dear little devils—
I'm fond of your capers, and pleased with your revels!
You are gay, interesting, affectionate creatures,
And love lights namels on your dirt-covered features;
Then come to my bosom, I'll hug and caress ye!
[Smack!] There! run to your mammy, dear darling—God bless ye! Broom.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Among the odd fish that abound in and about Boston, from the sea serpent downwards, there is not a more quizzical set of curiosities than the heads and tails of the politico-ecclesiastical fanatical sects that sprout up there in all seasons and all weathers. Here is a description of the last specimen of the tribe, by one of the jokers of the Boston Post:

PERFECTION.—Rev. Mr. Finney, the Perfectionist, preached at the Marlboro on Sunday. He walked into tobacco chewers about the distance of a foot to a feet and and a half; and as to those miserable Sodomites who actilly is guilty of the horrible presumption smoking "terbacker," he clipped off their tails a quarter of an inch behind their ears. He said a man that used terbacker mocked God the whiles he prayed; and he rolled his eyes about like a couple of Blue Point oysters in a saucer while describing the scenes of horror those eyes had often witnessed in certain pulpits. He said he had seen in ministers' spit boxes (here he placed his hands together just as a man does who expects to receive a *pint of boiled chestnuts*) not exactly so much," said he—"I won't say how much filth, all in one box!"

Nextly, he jumped into the opposers of Abolition like a fifteen foot alligator on the little infant of a colored gentleman, chawing them up and spitting them out again with great disgust. Under this head he remarked that every body would be an abolitionist, if they only had the courage of him and his co-workers. But folks *didn't dare* to look at the subject, on account of '*public opinion.*'

Thirdly, lastly, and in conclusion, he used up the disbelievers in perfect sanctification with a few dry knocks that told on their skulls with the crushing force of a rye straw on the pate of an emigrant from Guinea— said that people durst not pray for sanctification now a-days, because so much had been said about it; they used to pray for it, but had lately backed out from the subject and not only absquatulated therefrom, but incontinently *mizzled*.

Beautiful Extracts from the Address of Mr Peabody at the consecration of the Springfield Cemetery on the 5th instant:

When I saw this great audience just now winding up the glades of the Cemetery to take their places on this ground I was deeply affected with the thought how soon we shall take our places in the dust below. With this deep thought upon our minds—with these hills and vallies around us—in presence of these venerable trees and these sparkling waters—with the green earth beneath and God's own bright sky above us—I need not ask your attention—I need not labor to bring you to solemnity; for I doubt not that a voice is now saying in every heart the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.

'Reflect how many tenants will soon be here to claim their freehold in the dust below. One fair and gentle child has already come—a fitting herald to take possession in the name of all the dead. Here he has laid himself down on a colder pillow than a mother's breast. Many such will soon be here—morning stars quenched in the brightness of their rising—before they have known the strains and sorrows of life below, Children in tender years will follow their parents to this place the domestic circle will be fearfully broken and thenceforth the wide world will be their home. The husband will follow the wife—the light and joy of his desolated home and the wife the husband on whose strong arm she had hoped to lean through all her days. The young sinking under the slow torture of wasting disease will flee away and be at rest in this holy ground; the aged after years of labor and sorrow will depart to this place in peace. The pale marble will rise every where around us telling of the dead sometimes what they were but still oftener what they ought to have been.

The Mechanic.

Kirby, the popular young actor, in the play of the Carpenter of Rouen, gives the following excellent sentiment, which always brings down three rounds of applause:

The mechanic, sir, is one of god's noblemen. What have mechanics not done!

"Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasurers, and made the raging billows their highway, on which they ride as on a tame steed! Are not the elements of fire and water chained to the crank, and at the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it! Have not mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made its products contribute to their wants; the forked lightning is their plaything; and they ride triumphant on the mighty winds. To the wise they are the flood gates of knowledge, and kings and princes are decorated with their handiworks. He who made the universe was a great Mechanic.

Nine States a day.—Some gentlemen on board steamer Diamond the other day, were conversing about the wonderful power of steam the facilities it had given to travelling, &c.—One gentleman remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning, and arrive the same night in Baltimore, thus being in five States in one day Only five, is it ye say?' said an irishman, present, 'and its meeself who was in nine States on Monday last.'—The company were incredulous, and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows: 'Well you see gentlemen, I was married in New York on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and went with my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day, and sure before I got there, I was after getting drunk as a baste, so you persave I was in the state of Sobriety, the state of Single blessedness, the State of New Jersey, the state of Connubial Felicity (that's what we call matrimony) the state of Pennsylvania, the state of Delaware, and the state of Maryland and the state of Intoxication all in one day, and the whole of which was owing to the wonderful powers of stame.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE JEW AND HIS POUND OF FLESH.

Some days ago, a gentleman came to this city (New Orleans,) and while here was arrested for debt at the instance of a citizen of this place. Bail was found; but the inexorable creditor refused to let the stranger return to his family—though he pleaded hard for the immunity, fearing lest he might fall a prey to the pestilence.

In a day or two after the unfortunate debtor was seized with the fever and on Sunday evening was carried to his grave.

We have merely given the outline of this heartless transaction; but it is enough to damn forever the Shylock who could thus delight in the death of a man who chanced to owe him a *few* paltry dollars.—*N. O. Advertiser.*

'I hate to hear people talk behind one's back as the robber said when the constable was chasing him, and crying "stop thief!"'

Reader, learn a lesson from the falling leaf—improve every hour in the spring of your days, for the time is not far distant when your autumn will come, and you, like the leaf, will fade, sink to the earth, and mingle with the dust.

IRISH HUMOR—A sure-footed pedestrain travelling in Ireland, met a man and asked him rather gruffly why the roads were so plaguey long? When the Hiberian replied, "You see, your honor, the roads are not in good condition, so we give very good measure."

The Hartford Eagle thinks that the members of Congress had better get up a "fiscal agent" to do their fighting. If two members get by the ears let the agent flog both, and thus "equalize the exchanges."

TOO BAD.—An exchange paper states that a boy having got his father's snuff box, indulged so immoderately in the titillating dust that he sneezed himself to pieces. His remains having been gathered up, a coroner's inquest was held over them, when the enlightened jury returned a verdict of *snuffed out*.

What is Religion? Not that which melts like snow for a brief period and then fades and disappears. Not that which talks most—prays longest—sighs deepest—shouts loudest—and reproves with the greatest severity. Not that which can reject the widow's petition—the orphan's cry. Not that which deceives in a bargain—deals closely with the poor—withholds the just requital of labor breeds jealousies—alienates friends embitters enemies—betrays confidence, promotes sectarian strife, and renders evil for evil.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world. Pure religion is a vital principle a fountain of living water springing up in the soul and cleansing it from the polutions of sin. A radiance shining into the heart giving it new light new life new principles of action and new modes of action, giving higher aims brighter hopes and sweeter joys. Pure religion teaches us to love our enemies to pray for them and in all things to render good for evil. It requires us to act on principles of perfect justice. All things whatsoever we would that men should do to us it teaches us to do so to them To do justly love mercy and walk humbly before God·

[Fragments of Time.

NEW ORLEANS.—In a charity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, he said "that he had resided twenty years, wanting only a few months, in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed eleven epidemic yellow fever years, and two cholera—each epidemic carrying to a sudden grave never less than three thousand human beings, and often five thousand. Within that space of twenty years one hundred thousand human beings had found a grave in New Orleans; of that immense host, twenty five thousand were young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, each one the representative of some distant family, with whose fate families was connected, rising when he rose, and with his fall sinking hopelessly and *forever.*"

"I love thee *still*," as the quiet husband said to the chattering wife.

The Genesee Farmer tells of an improved breed of musquitoes out West, which have to be caged in the spring, to prevent their pulling up corn!

A PARADISE—There is an island somewhere to the northward, where it rains cologne, and snows peach blossoms. The girls there do all the courting—the young men wear corsets, go bare foot, and receive the ladies' calls.

There is a man in N.Y city whose memory is so *short* that it only reaches to his knees. His feet are so out of the reach of it, that he can't remember from day to day whether he has paid for his boots or not. The shoemaker says he still owes for them, but he don't recollect a word about it himself. What a pity!

GOING.—Messrs *Gallop* and *Trott* edit and publish a paper in Ohio. The name of the foreman of the office is *Walker*, and that of the roller boy (devil) is *Ryder*. It is a good paper to go.

When Milton was blind, he married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. 'I am no judge of colors,' replied Milton,' but it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily.

"INTO THEM A FEET."—A northern paper tells a good 'un, the sum and substance of which are these; Two gentlemen disputed so on the subject of barking that they awoke a big dog which had been sleeping on the hearth before them, and he barked most furiously. An old gentleman present who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute! You know no more about it than they do."

"Pa' can corn *hear*?" "No child, of course not." "What has it got *ears* for then?" "Jane, put Thomas to bed."

A Western editor advertises for a partner who can write leading articles in support of the veto policy, serve the paper, and do the shaking for the family when any of them take the ague.

BANK OFFENCE.—A fellow at Boxborough, Penn. not being allowed to vote at the election, took it in such dudgeon that he went off and soon returned with a dead skunk, which he threw into the midst of the crowd at the polls. The voters dispersed without staying to 'count noses.'

John Quincy Adams has written a beautiful poem entitled 'The wants of man.' A lady in New Orleans has calculated that it would cost just three millions, two hundred and nineteen thousand and six hundred dollars to supply all the wants therein specified.

It is said that there are now nearly one hundred attornies in St. Louis, and one hundred M D's. Pretty well for a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

THE YOUNG MEMBER'S WIFE.

A TALE OF THE DAY.

BY MRS. EDWARD THOMAS.

"Mutual affection requires to be preserved by mutual endeavors to amuse, and to meet the wishes of each other; but where there is a total neglect and indifference either to amuse or oblige, can it be wondered, if affection, following the tendency of its nature, becomes indifferent, and sinks into mere civility?"—Anonymous.

Perhaps there is no country in Europe where the young and beautiful wives of the aristocracy receive so little personal protection from their husbands as in England.—This assertion, at the first moment, may appear extravagant and unfounded; but those who have had the opportunity of observing more narrowly than the mere superfices afford, the manners and habits of persons in fashionable life, and the various causes in it of domestic alienation, will be compelled to agree with me that it is, lamentably, only too true.

For instance—clubs, the turf, shooting and the senate, furnish incessant, and, in the opinion of most men, imperative and legitimate reasons for abandoning their wives to their own resources and to the guardianship of their own honor; and highly indeed does it redound to the credit of my fair countrywoman that so few, so very few comparatively fall a sacrifice to the steupendous security thus inconsiderately, if not cruelly placed in them—there never having been yet a young female so isolated, with even only moderate pretensions to beauty, who did not feel her self the object of the vicious designs of the libertine, and who, although she escaped unsullied from his invidious snares, still painfully felt the consciousness of her own weakness, and the want of a husband's protection in the hour of temptation and danger. For even to the most virtuous, flattery is a temptation to a certain extent, few female hearts being totally insensible to the witchery of long continued and respectful assiduity, however surrounded by the bulwarks of chastity and decorum.

But that they do often escape such perils, and triumphantly too, solely and entirely by their own powers of resistance and innate high principle, will be demonstrated in the following simple and true story.

I shall not enter into a minute and uninteresting detail respecting the earlier years of my heroine, which could only prove tedious to my readers, she having passed them precisely like every other girl, cradled in the lap of luxury, with health, beauty, talents, unbounded spirits, and blindly indulgent parents, but introduce her briefly to them at the age of eighteen, and just four months after her union with the object of her first artless affection, a rich, handsome, and adoring young man of twenty two.

When Agnes Bouverie, after a short and uninterruptedly happy courtship, accompanied Horace Wilmer to the altar, to plight her heart's vows of eternal love and fidelity to him, she was perfectly delirious with delight at the prospect of felicity thus suddenly presented to her view.

Without an atom of experience on either side, full of the wild exuberance and gorgeous anticipations of youth, in the flush of hope and prosperity, with joy and laughter swelling the sails, the young couple were launched on the ocean of pleasure and dissipation, to steer their course through its dangerous shoals and quick sands, as it might please chance or rather providence to direct their frail bark—for there ever is a watchful One hovering over the young and inexperienced, so long as the errors they commit proceed from thoughtlessness alone, and not crime.

Agnes had, besides, the stronngest guarantee a woman can possess against the seductions of flattery and the insinuations of art, in the boundless affection and admiration she felt for her husband. She wanted no more knowlege of the world no deeper astuteness, to be proudly conscious of his vast superiority over the whole crowd of adulators who worshipped at the shrine of her superlative and unrivalled beauty. Love instructed her to compare him with others, and invariably to make the comparison in his favor.

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence."

Not that this opinion of the caustic but elegant Byron could apply to Horace in the remotest degree; for if agnes made her affection for him the sole cause of delight to her existence, he in return, appeared to live only for her. Hourly, indeed, did he feel his adoration increase for the devoted trustfulness, the sweet, child like dependency, of his young and lovely wife. At first he did not deny, even to himself, that it was her mere personal attractions that awakened the passion which induced him to make her his, but the amiability of her disposition, the rare qualities of heart he discovered in her, the reliance she placed in him, the confidence she inspired that it was in his power alone to render her really happy, rivetted the chains of affection round his heart—chains, he felt, would and must last for ever, for they were forged by beauty, and linked by virtue. As day after day thus glided past, in the serenity of mutual endearment, without a cloud to dim love's iris, or cast a chill over the sunshine of youthful and ardent feeling, Agnes could not but become sceptical as to the truth of the numerous cautions she was constantly receiving from her considerate but less happy female friends—not to calculate too much on her present felicity—that she must not expect Horace always to be the same—that it was inherent in man's nature to seek for change—that inconstancy, alas! was the grand exception to perfection in his sex—and that she had no right, beautiful and affectionate as she was, to expect a miracle to be wrought in her favor, to destroy a truth established almost since the creation. A constant husband!—the idea was truly preposterous, and the sooner she banished it from her bosom, the better for her peace of mind, there being none such.

"I do not expect a miracle to be wrought in my favor," she would mentally exclaim, after meditating profoundly on the subject ever present to her imagination, and to which the remarks of her more experienced friends added a painful and lively interest, the continuance of her husband's affection, "but I cannot perceive a shadow of change in him. Does not his eye follow my every movement with the same glance of fond approval? Is not his smile of greeting as sincere, and his parting [illegible] as they were at the first hour of our union? and when did his voice [illegible] a deeper or more [illegible] emphasis of tenderness than now? when did his 'my own love,' as he has always called me since that happy union, thrill my soul with greater bliss than the last time he uttered it? Men might be changeable naturally, no doubt; but my Horace will and must ever be the same.—Yes, yes, I am sure he must. Then why torment myself with groundless fears and unfounded anticipations of evil?"

Poor Agnes! She was just at that self deluding age when the chrysalis engendered in the heart from her very being, bursts its transient envelope, and the imprisoned butterfly Hope expands its broad, beautiful wings over it, to the exclusion of the more terrible and chilling realities of life. Then it is that the eye is radiant with soul born brilliancy, the cheek warm with the deepest blush of vitality, the step bounding and elastic, and woman appears the bright, animated personification of glad, joyous, trustful expectation—only, alas! to be crushed, to be bowed, to be annihilated, by the ponderous arm of disappointment, that awful machine that pulverises as it were to dust every sanguine anticipation of youth, to be scattered abroad by the tempestuous blasts of experience.

About this time a vacancy occurred in the representation of his native town, the liberal member having died of a sudden attack of apoplexy, from over-exerting himself at a public meeting respecting the repeal of the corn laws, the subject of all his political labors and desires, and for the obtaining of which he really did consider life a cheap sacrifice; and as Horace's political opinions were precisely the same on that head, his friends urged him to offer himself as a candidate for it. Young, rich, eloquent, and highly popular as he was, how could he do better? they observed. How indeed! particularly as he was without a pursuit, and began to feel the want of some active and absorbing occupation. He therefore stood, and had the gratification of being returned by a most triumphant majority, always a proud era in man's life.

At first Agnes was charmed with his success, and warm and heartfelt were her congratulations on the occasion. Horace being in parliament, she thought would oblige them necessarily to reside more in London, too—her darling London, with its opera, its theatres, its "*matinees musicales*," its evening concerts, and its almack's—in fact with its thousand delightful sources of amusement and pleasure, with which the lovely daughters of fashion are never satisfied, but still feel an unappeasable craving after them, even when the day of enjoymen seems to have flown forever--

"As if increase of appetite grew with what it fed on.

There was so much actual business, however, to be transacted after his return, that the first month of their being in town passed away without affording Agnes an opportunity of visiting one of the above mentioned places accompanied by her husband; and insatiable as she was in the pursuit of pleasure, her fond philosophy taught her that it would defeat its own object to seek it without him; so that in fact she lived, and in the very height of the season, even more retired than when in the country, being there continually surrounded by a circle of attached friends and relatives, all studious to promote her happiness.

Then, unless she could contrive to dine when every other fashionable woman was sipping her chocolate; there was not the slightest chance of her partaking of that hitherto prolonged meal with her beloved Horace; for, "attend the House he must; there were such important measures just now in agitation, so much at stake, that a man who really wished the good of his country must consent to waive all minor considerations of personal comfort and convenience to be at his post; the least display of apathy or supiness being taken immediate advantage of by the opposition party, who were only too much on the alert already." Agnes therefore submitted unmurmuringly to this innovation of domestic comfort for the sake of *patriotism* making her moderate dinner at any hour, however primitively early, that suited his arrangements, for the feast of Apicius would not have afforded a banquet to her unshared by her husband. Indeed such was the lively and anxious interest she took in all that concerned him, that for several weeks she sat up until his return, let the debate have been ever so protracted, to participate in his success, or to soothe the irritability and chagrin of his disappointment.

But such long and solitary vigils began to undermine her constitution and prey upon her spirits, particularly when, with the tact of a sensitive delicate-minded woman she discovered that the sacrifice was not duly appreciated by the idolized being for whom it was alone made—then, indeed,

"A change came o'er the spirit of her dream."

Horace was altered! He had become cold, indifferent and petulant—fatigued, harrassed, and frequently smarting under the infliction of mortified vanity occasioned by the bitter sarcasms of his talented opponents, when he returned to her after hours of patient watchings, no smile of gratitude repaid the welcome, she almost wept upon his bosom, no kind word of encouragement cheered her on in her self imposed task of love and duty, but perhaps a chilling reproof, for being so tiresome as to wait up for him, was all the return she received for her unbounded and anxious tenderness. Ah! it requires much severe and bitter schooling to convince the fond, loving heart of woman that any thing it has done for the object of its dearest affection is a sacrifice; but when once it is taught the fearful lesson it retains it with a tenacity fatal to every hour of its after happiness. Then does every act of self-abnegation, every act of humiliation, every act of privation, so willingly, so unconsciously endured, rise up reproachfully to upbraid it with the blindness of its partiality—for there is nothing so proudly just to itself as neglected affection; and this Agnes felt in its fullest force; when even in the morning Horace could not find time to inquire into the causes of her declining health or dejected spirits, every moment being eagerly devoted to the examining how the [illegible] reported his speeches, to writing to his constituents, to heading petitions, to replying to solicitations of patronage, (and of course promising it,) [illegible] who has not been assured that his dream of "a company" [illegible]—the daring [illegible] whose shoulder has not ached, or rather throbbed with pride, under the weight of the glittering epaulette?—or the starving author who, while he drew out his last solitary shilling for that loaf of bread which was to prolong yet a little space the existence of creatures entwined his very soul, has not felt his purse heavy with the gold promised for his next work by the new and popular M. P.? In fact, business multiplied so upon his hands that he found it utterly impossible to attend to the less important wishes and pleasures of his wife. "If you are so dull at home, my love," he would frequently observe, in reply to her tender remonstrances, "you really must try and find amusement for yourself by visiting more generally. You have plenty of friends who will be delighted to show you every attention, and it must not be expected that, now I am in parliament I can find time to dangle about at all the balls and routes you may desire to go to, Agnes. Look at other men's wives! How do they act? Why reasonably, to be sure by going where they like without their husbands and enjoying themselves too."

But it was in vain that Horace Wilmer adopted this worldly-minded line of argument—the gentle, the susceptible Agnes could not become a convert to it. She could derive no consolation from the certainty that other women were able to endure the anguish and humiliation of being despised and neglected by those who had sworn before God to love and cherish them; she only wondered their hearts did not break, as she felt hers assuredly must, at this dreadful blow to all its dearest hopes.

"Alas! the love of woman it is known
To be a lovely and a fearful thing;
For all of theirs upon that die is thrown,
And if 'tis lost life has no more to bring
To them but mockery of the past alone."

It was with Horace as with most other young men of desultory habits and unstable principles; that the last novelty becomes the favorite hobby, to the partial, if not total exclusion of the preceding idol erected by fondness or whim in the bosom. Thus Agnes was forced to yield sovereignty to ambition, and love be deposed in favor of patriotism. But if any one had hinted to him, that his oratorial vanity and pride of place were breaking his wife's heart, by monopolizing all his thoughts, or exposing her to the insidious arts of those noxious reptiles (the *blase* libertines) ever found crawling in the wake of beauty and innocence, intent to aggravate the gangrene of blighted affections, and to reap the fruits of the mortified and revengeful feelings they know so well how to awaken in the breast of a slighted woman, he would have lifted up his hands with unaffected astonishment, marvelling how so dangerous and mischievous a lunatic could be suffered to go at large—so blind are the generality of men to the most palpable facts, when the mind is pre-occupied by any darling passion!

One of those dazzling fire flies of seduction was forever emitting its meteoric brilliancy in the darkened path of the neglected and sorrowing Agnes, marking with the most intense and jealous anxiety every change that occurred in her domestic happiness, penetrating her every thought, and reading the pain and anguish of her lacerated heart; and this was the Hon. Ernest Caversham, the favorite school companion of Horace, his inseperable manhood friend!

"A friend!
Treason is there in its most horrid shape,
Where trust is greatest!"

"They are wonderfully attached to each other, certainly," he would exclaim mentally after musing on the display of reciprocal tenderness they neither of them considered it.

Instantly enamored of the extreme beauty and simplicity of Agnes, he determined to use every effort to supplant the idolized Horace in her affections. His long experience and deep study of the female character taught him that to succeed in such an object would be a tedious work of time; but alas! his fatal success in too many similar cases forbade him to despair in this.

Handsome, accomplished, and unprincipled, he only employed the gifts so lavishly bestowed on him by nature, to entrap the artless and unsuspecting; and never, never had the numerous victims of his perfidy awakened one pang of remorse, one compunctious feeling, in his indurate and callous bosom, for all the ruin and misery entailed on them, necessary to restrain before so intimate and *sincere* a friend—"but it cannot last forever; lovely as she is, time must produce satiety that bane of married life, or the dormant seeds of ambition will quicken into being to rouse her husband from his enchantment, and then, Ernest, she is yours!"

Too truly did the first part of his accursed prediction come to pass in the estrangement of Horace—for the rest, *nous verrons*.

Being a friend of her husband so highly esteemed, and being so perfectly unconscious of the impression she had made on him, and the secret views he entertained respecting her, Agnes treated Ernest with the most unreserved familiarity; receiving him kindly whenever he called, and found a relief when at last thrown so much upon herself, in his lively and amusing conversation from the lassitude and *ennui* of her own sadder and more solemn thoughts.

This he too soon discovered, and on this he regulated his future conduct. Her love for her husband was yet too ardent and acute for him to dare to hazard a word of sympathy or even indeed allow her to perceive that he was aware of the cause of her extreme dejection. No, no; he knew that, like a timid bird, she would take instant alarm at it and escape ere she was properly entangled in the snare. She was not to be lightly won over from affection, duty, virtue and religion, but must be led on imperceptibly step by step, like the feeble infant that gradually loses the fear of danger from the tender encouragement of its nurse, and boldly at last takes the road to freedom and liberty pointed out to it.

Thus by degrees he induced her to place unlimited confidence in him—to tell him her [illegible]—as a [illegible] of the coldness and indifference of her husband (having [illegible]) to consider him in the [illegible] of a brother (as [illegible] he was for ever [illegible] upon himself) and what brother so fond, so tender, so respectful, so full of delicate attentions as Ernest Caversham! O what a consolation he was to her in her anguish and despair! The time was now no longer irksome; she scarcely felt the want of Horace's society; as she had not the opportunity of talking to him she could freely indulge in the next thing dearest to her heart, talking of him. And to what listener! how patient, how sympathizing how intuitively did he enter into every feeling of wretchedness! how did the tear of compassion swell into his fine dark eye—how did his lofty intellectual forehead contract with pain and anger—how did his deep sonorous voice become tremulous with emotion as he tenderly yet warily endeavored to convince her that she was the most beautiful the most neglected and the most wronged of women and that his heart bled for her! and how, too did his hand tremble when in the excess of his commisseration he suddenly seized hers and pressed it to his heart with a warmth of friendship that spake his disinterested sincerity!

Then, again, how severely did he reprove himself for his indiscreet zeal, when he perceived that his covert insinuation of her husband's unworthiness to possess such a treasure, and that if he had been so blessed as to have called her his—

"If Heaven had made him such another world,
Of one entire and perfect chrysolite,
He'd not have sold it for her,"

brought a vivid blush of indignation to her cheek, and the eloquent vindication to her lip for her still adored Horace—how did he implore her pardon and forgiveness for his rashness, and how boundless his almost school-boy transports when he obtained them! Nothing, indeed, could exceed the self-congratulations of Agnes, in thus so providentially having found such a friend, adviser, and consoler in her affliction, and how much she thought had Ernest Caversham been misrepresented by those who described him to her as heartless, profligate and licentious; he, who was the invariable advocate of virtue—he, who protested that he entertained the most utter detestation and abhorrence for the man who would basely take advantage of a woman's sorrows to betray her to crime, ruin, and remorse; such were the god like sentiments his *lips* breathed, such were the god like sentiments her heart fervently and sincerely responded to!

Agnes could not, however, help being surprised sometimes, with all her inexperience, at the constancy of his devotion to her. Had he no other friends who had a claim upon his time? no other pursuits or interests to attend to? How could one so courted and admired (for notwithstanding his notorious libertinism his rank was a passport to the most decorous of fashionable society,) be content to sacrifice days, weeks, and months to soothe the pains, the ennui of a miserable married woman? Often when she charged him with neglecting others for her sake he would assure her that there was none in which he took so great an interest—none who could afford him half the pleasure he derived from her confidence, and being permitted to atone by friendship for the injuries she sustained from love.

This close and unreserved intercourse insensibly endeared Ernest to the heart of Agnes, and rendered him essential to her happiness, (for woman's love is after all, only the deepest sense of gratitude at discovering that she is the object of undivided regard and affection in the bosom of another.) His sympathy, his adulation, his dangerous, gentle, and undeviating solicitude in her welfare, were the subject of her meditations by day, and her dreams by night; and forced many an unpleasant comparison on her mind when contrasted with Horace's still continued indifference and inattention.

Ernest knew his triumph. He knew that his witcheries had wrought the triumph he had intended—he knew that his lovely and unsuspecting victim was actually within the magic circle of the sorcerer, spell bound and incapable of resistance! but he did not wish to precipitate his enjoyment—he was resolved to luxuriate over the banquet in imagination, like a true epicurean, aware that the sweetest flavor of the most luscious fruit is destroyed when once tasted.

As the recess approached, however, he reflected that Horace would be less pre-occupied, and consequently have more leisure to devote to his wife; and perhaps regain that affection she was still totally unconscious was lost to him, imputing all she felt for Ernest to friendship alone.

Now, then, was the moment to strike the decisive blow—now was the time to reap the rich harvest of his long practiced hypocrisy and deceit, and Ernest did not loose the opportunity. Dressing his face in unwonted sadness, he called upon Agnes earlier than even his accustomed early hour. She was instantly struck with his visible dejection; of course to question him on its cause, to offer sympathy, to resent the mystery in which he concealed his griefs from her, was natural—was what he expected—was what he desired—was what he hoped for. After listening to her reproaches for his unkind and cruelly prolonged silence—after being taxed with ingratitude—after hearing her declare with tears in her eyes that she was confident he had no sincere regard for her, and that her friendship, like her love, was flung back on her own sorrowing heart, to wither there too with all the other flowers fostered into bloom by a false and flattering hope; as if suddenly struck with dismay at this last accusation—as if eager to vindicate himself from it at any sacrifice, he, with an apparently violent effort to master his own feelings, and to spare her as much as possible, assured her with a passionate flood of tears, "that nothing but her reproaches should have rung his secret from him; that he would forever have imposed a silence on his regrets, and that she should never have known that it was the loss of that very friendship she accused him of not feeling, that was forever impressed upon his heart, to form alike the charm and torture of every hour of his future blighted existence—that, in fact, the idea of parting with her forever had alone betrayed him into that display of extreme anguish, which he had unintentionally made her a witness of. "I thought," he exclaimed with increasing vehemence, "that I had schooled my heart to forbearance, to fortitude, to patience—but your tears—your pity—your fatal misconceptions of my silence have quite unmanned me. I blush for my own weakness! Can you forgive it?" Here he threw himself, in

a paroxysm of despair into an armed chair, burying his face in his hands, through the fingers of which Agnes beheld the tears of anguish fast oozing.

"But why need we part, Ernest? exclaimed Agnes in a concord the tenderest commiseration. "Do you suppose I should not feel the loss of your society as much as you would of mine? O, more, infinitely more; for if you forsake me, who will then pity, or comfort, or befriend the miserable & forlorn Agnes? We must not part; we must not part indeed; I never could survive the separation from you!"

"My own sweet adored Agnes, my only friend, my consolation in this world, I take the Almighty to witness how foreign all idea of separation was from me. But it must be so for your own peace of mind, for your respectability, for your reputation, the world insists upon it, and the world must be obeyed. Yes, dear, dear, idolized Mrs. Wilmer, we must part now, and forever. Some busy demon, envious of our happiness, has misconstrued our innocent friendship into love, branded me as a seducer to your husband, and oh! horror, horror, horror! you, Agnes, you, as the willing participator in my crime; and he is frantic at his supposed dishonor! But read, read, and judge for yourself," he continued, forcing a letter into her almost paralyzed hands, the first line of which convinced her that it was indeed written by Horace. It was as follows—

"What name does that man deserve, who under the specious semblance of friendship, steals into the unguarded bosom of a woman to rob it of its dearest possession, chastity? Why, villain, infamous, deceitful villain—and such is the one I now bestow on Ernest Caversham! As for the misguided and unfortunate victim of your guilty and evanescent passion, I leave her to the bitterness of that remorse which will infallibly rear its serpent-crest in her heart, in stating it to deprave for the wrong she has inflicted on mine. Tell her that no protestations of innocence will convince me—that no tears will wash me—that no repentance will influence me. I have lost all confidence in her; it is for ever settled in my bosom; and that even in the grave I shall retain a consciousness of her atrocity. All I ask of you is to remove her, and every tribe of her, from the abode she has so polluted, that her remembrance may never more meet the eye, nor her name the ear of the miserable outraged Horace."

"Oh! was there ever sorrow like unto my sorrow?" exclaimed the agonized girl, clasping her hands and shedding a torrent of tears "To be thought guilty by my husband—to be thought an adulteress by the world—dreadful, most dreadful. Would that I could die this moment! I must, I will write to him I can with a word convince him of my innocence. He will believe me—he will forgive me—he must love me again. My own Horace cannot, cannot credit such gross criminality in his own Agnes!"

Ernest waited patiently until the first violence of grief had exhausted itself; then taking her passive hand, he said, in a tone of such perfect resignation as thrilled to her inmost soul, "Do, dear Agnes, do write to your lord instantly; let me be the messenger; I can but die—too, too happy, if by so doing I can restore you to felicity again. But do not flatter yourself with such delusions; the seeds of jealousy, once sown in such a heart as his, are never eradicated—you must therefore prepare yourself for his hourly upbraidings—his distrust—his indifference—his *hatred*; can you submit only to be an object of the coldest pity and toleration, in that heart where you were lately worshipped, idolized, and even venerated, Agnes? No, no, no, you cannot! you would expire with anguish!"

"O what is to be done? where can I fly from such a fate? O, mercy, the thought alone at destroys me!"

"Where can you fly?" exclaimed Ernest catching her in his arms, and straining her to his heart with suffocating violence. "Where, where! but with your slave—the man who has long made you the only idol of his soul!—O Agnes! I thought it merely friendship, but it is love—boundless, acute, intoxicating love I feel for you, beautiful, angelic, adored woman. You must, you shall be mine—happy, happy Ernest!"

"Yours!" she absolutely screamed, disengaging herself from his encircling arms.—"You do love me, then? You are the villain Horace takes you to be! you are the serpent that is to sting me with remorse?" Then falling herself wildly on her knees, she exclaimed frantically, "O God, pardon me for trusting that man! Go, go!" she continued, seeing him still hesitate to leave her, "Go! your very presence fills me with shame and horror—shame at my own credulity and horror that there is such a monster on the earth. O how I think thee, Heaven, for this escape! Go, go, wretch that you are, or my menials shall force you to obedience. I will remain here till Horace returns—I will fling myself at his feet—I will force him to believe my innocence, or die at them, blessing him with my latest breath."

"If it is no use preparing for a scene," he observed, smiling sarcastically, "you need not hope to establish your innocence by vilifying me—your husband will not credit your assertions, he places too much reliance in my honor for you to succeed with him there, madam."

"Reliance in *your* honor!" she exclaimed with the bitterest contempt; "no—he placed reliance in my honor; he entrusted his own to the custody of his wife, and he shall not be deceived in his confidence. Do not imagine," she continued with an imposing dignity of tone and manner, "that I am going to injure his feelings or my own reputation, by giving great publicity to your audacity.—No, I have too sincere a regard even for his pride, and hold you in too sovereign detestation, to allow even a word of this scene to transpire. Besides, the woman who cannot protect herself against the designs of insidious villains, would infallibly fall into the snare, if surrounded by the bulwarks of the united universe. She must defend herself from them, and I can, if she really possesses any genuine principles of virtue. If I cannot convince him of the utter falsehood of that letter—if he is still resolved to banish me from his home and heart—"

"O, as for that letter," interrupted Ernest "your husband knows nothing about it; nor is he jealous of our intimacy. If the truth must be told, I wrote it *myself*. The confession is humiliating I grant; but you have misled me, Agnes, cruelly misled me. I thought you loved me, and if I was to overcome any latent scruples of virtue you might have, that I practiced what I consider in love only a "pious fraud."

"You wrote that letter—you thought I loved you?" cried the delighted girl, almost extending her arms to him. "O, if ever I felt inclined to do so, it is at this moment—it is now, in hearing you pronounce the blessed words that my husband does not, never did suspect my innocence. Go, I pardon you for the torture you have inflicted on me. I owe you much for the lesson you have taught me. You are my first and last made confidant, rest assured, and but for your precipitate villany, I might have fallen a victim to the imprudence of making such a one.—It will be a warning to me for ever, may it have a salutary effect on your own caliotis & regulate heart, Mr. Caversham."

Thus she parted forever with her unique friend—her paragon of perfection—the man she fancied necessary to her happiness, and how did she shudder at the escape when she discovered that he was not in the smallest degree resentful to it—that he had seduced her imagination at the expense of her judgment, and that her heart was quite untouched.

The recess brought Horace—his time and his affections back to her, in all the freshness of his early love, and he was both surprised and delighted to find that his beloved Agnes was more devoted than ever—more anxious for his wishes, more thoughtful for his happiness, and with all that subdued tenderness of nature which rendered her even more beautiful and interesting—woman never appearing so irresistible as when under the government of a shrinking and bashful humility. Horace imagined it was owing to time and experience having matured her judgment and chastened her heart; but it arose from a holy gratitude to the Almighty for having extended the helping hand to rescue her from the fascinations of vice.

The fashionable journals shortly announced the departure of the Honorable Ernest Caversham for the continent. Horace imagined it solely to his being involved, and was pain and offended that he had not sought the assistance and sympathy of his friendship in this pecuniary embarrassments. Agnes was conscious that he had another reason for his quitting England, which she kept an inviolable secret; rejoicing that he had sufficient delicacy to avoid her presence after his base and unmanly conduct. Still she could not help feeling some degree of astonishment at the pliability of his affections, when she learned that he was accompanied in his self imposed exile by a lovely but most notorious figurante of the Opera. Happily for her innocence, she did not know that it is ever thus with the sons of infamy.

"But virtue, as it never will be moved,
Though heaven's court it in a shape of heaven,
So lust, though to a radiant angel link'd
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on garbage."

RESUMPTION.—Preparations are making in New Orleans at the latest dates, among the bank officers, to take measures for resumption of specie payments. The only trouble appears that there are one or two, or more, which are not ready; and the Banks are debating whether to let these banks fall, or sustain them While the banks continue suspended a bank without capital can do as well as any.

It is really laughable to see the difference in the tone of the press of the two different parties this fall, and one year ago. Then the whig papers were going it on the loud.—"Great and glorious victories," could be seen in every whig paper, over *log cabins*, cider barrels, coon skins, and the like; and the Democratic papers as barren of political news comparatively, as if no election had been held. This year the Democrats have all kinds of fun, and election news by the acre. One democratic paper representing a "game coon" upon his back, quirled up like a whipped dog; another, a rooster with spurs, about a *feet* long, standing on a cider barrel, the whig enthusiasm rushing out at the bung hole with force sufficient to run a grist mill, and the whigs looking on as if in a great state of dismay and alarm; while the whig papers appear to know but very little about the election—they "took no interest in it"—"the whigs *didn't* turn out"—"its a matter of no consequence no how."

The Journal of Commerce professes much fairness in giving election returns, says the whig majority in Ohio in 54 counties is 8,511, and gives the Cincinnati Gazette for authority. If the Journal was disposed to be fair why did it not give a full statement of *all* the counties, or give the statement of some of the Democratic papers of that state, as well as whig. A full and correct statement shows a handsome Democratic majority of the popular vote.

The Democrats have a larger vote this fall for Governor in the following states than Mr. Van Buren received last fall for President, viz: Maine, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia and Vermont. The Whigs have lost in every state in which elections have been held. In Indiana, Ohio, Alabama, and New York, the election was for members of the House only! consequently there was not a very full vote, owing to there being but one ticket in some strong counties favorable to one party or the other.

The Whigs of New York begin to talk about Gov. Seward exercising the veto power at the coming session, if the Democrats pass laws objectionable to the whigs. Just previous to the late elections, and before it was supposed that the Democrats could possibly have a majority in both branches, the same papers denounced the veto power as arbitrary and dangerous to the liberties of the people. *Oh! consistency! consistency!!*

It is now generally understood that Mr. Clay will resign his seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. Crittenden will take his place. Mr. Crittenden is a man of sterling talent; and one of the ablest men of the opposition.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1841.

The Whigs are moving in the cause of resumption. We are glad to see it. It shows a conviction upon their part that they have heretofore erred upon the subject. If they had given in their adhesion sooner, the country would, now have been in a healthy condition. But the rotten banks have depended upon the support of the Whig party, and have heretofore received it; consequently they have not taken the first steps towards resumption. Now that the Democrats have the ascendency in most of the states, and will compel the banks to pay specie, or fail in their acquaintance, the Whigs are willing to fall in with them and claim a portion of the victory. Notwithstanding they come in at the eleventh hour, we are glad to see them come even then—"better late than never."

The following article from the Northern Indianian embraces the opinions of two of the principal Whig papers in Northern Indiana. It would be horrible if a democratic paper should say this much of the State bank of Indiana. "*Why the rascally, agrarian, Fanny Wright, radical twofaced should be burnt in effigy for attacking the banks in this manner.*

"RESOLVE OR WIND UP."

This is fast becoming the tone of the Press of both parties throughout Indiana, in relation to our State Bank and Branches.—The "Indianian" has already advanced its opinions in respect to the peculiar attitude which the State Bank has assumed, therefore it will not be necessary to recapitulate. We once took pride in defending this institution from what we considered the attacks of political speculators; but we are convinced she has proved herself unworthy of defence, and must stand or fall upon the premises she has assumed, unwarrantable and dishonest as they are. We believe she will be met by the indignation of the North at least, and such a one too, she richly deserves from all parts of the State. We quote the following from the last "Michigan City Gazette," and endorse its sentiments to the letter. Brother Stuart has the independence of a man whenever we find such an editor we love him.

"Under the above caption last week we presented our readers with a few remarks in order to show that we *were* and *are* opposed to *legalized suspensions*, or in fact, suspensions of any kind in the system of Banking. How far we are right we leave for the people to decide; but of one thing be assured we are independent, and shall speak and write regardless alike of frowns and smiles. We take the broad ground that a *legalized suspension is a curse to any people*; and the sooner we can get rid of it the better. The public mind we believe is fast getting right on this subject. They see no difference between a bank and a private citizens, and cannot bring themselves to believe that what is *wrong* in one is *right* in the other. If a citizen refuse to pay his just dues, or is unable to pay them, he is declared a bankrupt, and officers are appointed to settle up his affairs—or he is shut up in prison until he declares himself insolvent, and takes the benefit of the insolvent law. But a bank can refuse to redeem its promises to pay with thousands in its vaults. Is this right? Is it a correct way of doing business? Certainly not. We hope our State Bank will confer with the Kentucky and Ohio Banks, and resume at an early day. We shall continue to agitate this subject until the public become thoroughly aroused."

We likewise notice a movement in New Jersey, where the Whig Central Committee have called a general meeting of the party for the purpose of requesting the Legislature to pass a law compelling the banks to resume. The Journal of commerce alludes to the subject of resumption thus—

RESUMPTION.—A stir is beginning to be made in the south-western States on the subject of specie payments by the banks. The people of these States begin to perceive how enormously they are taxed by the depreciation of the currency. The burden of Kentucky, for instance, is estimated at half a million of dollars, and that of other States in proportion to their commerce. A movement is now making to bring about the best great remedy for public evils—a general convention to take into consideration the state of the currency, to be held at Cincinnati, or some other central point. Whether such a Convention will effect the object or not, this much is certain, that it is equally impolitic, either to have a longer continuance of Bank suspension, or to delay the collection of a debt after it becomes due.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Daily State Sentinel says, "And yet another victory! The whigs of Mississippi, that is, the pipe-layers, have all *stayed at home* again! Poor whiggery! Now that British gold runs short, so do your votes!—We have returns sufficient to authorise us to say that the democrats have swept the whole State. "Honesty is the best policy." We hail our noble sister.

Mr. Nelson—you are mistaken in saying in the Sentinel of last week, that the South Bend branch of the State Bank of Indiana had been "wound up to the Gen by order of the State Board." It has only been directed to *wind its discounts down on the bark*, in order to prepare for a resumption of specie payment.

A FRIEND TO A GOOD CURRENCY.

Ah, ha, that's it—merely winding its discounts down on the back," eh! "Very well, very well." We were *slightly* mistaken, truly—always prompt to retract an error, we readily do so in this case. But by the bye, has not the "winding down on the back" had the effect of *stopping* it pretty much?

GEN. SCOTT.—Mr. Clay has a competitor for a nomination for the Presidency in 1844, in the person of Genl. Scott, who in reply to a letter from some individuals who addressed him upon the subject, whether if nominated he won'd consent to be a candidate, says emphatically yes. This movement has produced considerable excitement among the original friends of Mr. Clay, who do not like the idea of having him shuffled out of the nomination again. The Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Eagle concludes an article on the subject thus.

"But we are not prepared to review this letter at present. We are not for Scott for the Presidency, unless a national convention selects him nor do we think he is brought forward upon the right ground. Our preferences are for HENRY CLAY, but we think it will be time enough to discuss the next Presidential question two years thence unless we see undue efforts making to defeat him of the course."

Hon. John Quincy Adams declines a re-election to Congress, in a letter to his constituents. No representative has been more watchful, or more faithful in the discharge of what he believed to be his duty than Mr. Adams.

OLD KENTUCK IS COMING OUT.—Mr. Johnson, late Postmaster at Frankfort Ky. has recently been elected to the Senate in that state, at a special election held to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Cyrus Wingate. The district gave Harrison a large majority.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—The whigs have carried Massachusetts by a very small majority in consequence of the *Democrats not turning out*. There were, however, about **17,000** more turned out this fall than last. It is thought they will get them all out next fall. As it is the Democrats have only elected about *six times as* many members in both Houses as they did last year. What a time there would have been if the democrats had *all turned out*, eh!

The whigs resort to every device to account for their late overwhelming defeats.—The last they have fallen upon is likely to make the case more disastrous than a bare defeat would have made it, without an attempt to account for it. They had an idea that although the democrats succeeded they probably did not poll more votes than Mr. Van Buren received last fall, and that all that staid at home were whigs. But an investigation of the matter shows the very reverse; consequently they are left in a worse predicament than before the subject was mentioned. For instance, in Georgia Mr. Van Buren received 31,921, in 1840; and Governor McDonald 38,726 in 1841; showing a Democratic increase of

6,804,

in one year. In other states the result was similar, where there was an election for state officers, except in Pennsylvania, where the whigs gave up before the election that they would be beaten; hence there was not a very full vote on either side. But the "Old Rye Stone" is now ripe for giving one of Gen'l Jackson's old majorities to the next Democratic candidate for President, and she will do it just as certain as 1844 rolls around.

THE LADIES COMPANION.—The first number of vol. XVI is before us and more beautiful than ever, embellished with two elegant engravings. The first is an ideal portrait of Alice Bridgworth, the heroine of Scotts novel of Peveril of the Peak." The other is a view of the Hudson River, from Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y., and an excellent thing it is too. We have visited the spot, and can bear witness to the faithful execution of the engraving.

The Commercial Bank of Buffalo has failed. This is the last one. One year ago there were three solvent land banks in Buffalo, and a host of others under the general banking law. Now there is not one.

The national debt of Great Britain is now $800,000,000. That beats Indiana fact.

Boats have run in our Canal up to this time.

"A right smart sprinkle of snow" fell Thursday evening—Friday the slights ran a little.

The public debt of all the states amount to the snug sum of $200,000,000, or the twenty millions.

INDIANA OFFICERS' GUIDE AND FARMERS' MARKET.—We would direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement of Messrs. Wm. Sharp & Co., in another part of this paper. It is a highly useful work and every farmer in the county should have a copy. It is also valuable to business men of any kind, farmers, mechanics, &c.

DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

The Chapmans have broken out in a new place. Last week we published their prospectus for a "Legislative Sentinel" to be issued weekly. This week we publish their prospectus for a daily, during the session.—That is right. We like to see a *rooster* that will *crow* every day, *rain or shine*.

The first copy of the Daily Sentinel has been received, and can be seen at this office. Those who wish to subscribe, can send on by Col. Winns, our Representative, who starts next week for Indianapolis.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND BRITTANNEY.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER.

Further Prorogation of Parliament—Society of Cure—Dilution of the Ministry by the Postmaster General—Insurrection in Spain—Shoot on the Palace—Great Decline in the French Fund—Destructive Fires—Warlike Movements, &c. &c.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Monday night, having sailed from the 2d ult. in a passage of sixteen days. The Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday, having started on the 1st, in a passage of seventeen days, having been detained for two days beyond the regular and appointed time of sailing. The news they bring is important.

"The Great Western will sail the day for New York, with about one hundred and thirty passengers, including of their servants, and a full and valuable cargo, chiefly of woollens and of which she will take about 1,[illegible] tierces. Sailing on the same day for the same port, is the Am. Steamship the American, Master, and Major Thorpe. The Great Western will not from King roads in probability, after the Government despatches are put on board, which is expected to be at half past twelve.

The Sheridan, the Caledonia, and the Mengaella had arrived in [illegible]

The Queen's ship expected, could be expected in a day or two.

Parliament has been further prorogued to December [illegible]

The battery system is to be revived in England.

"Vessels are missing, terrible inroads on the south coast of England.

Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor General of Canada, left England Oct. 20th, in the upper of the steamer Sylvia.

The Russian steamer Kamschatka arrived at Southampton the 1st of October.

There has been an insurrection in Spain.

France is in a delicate state.

There is great excitement in the money market, both in London and in Paris. The state of trade is dull. The heavy rains have injured the crops, and there will be a scarcity of wheat. There is a slight increase in the revenue. Cotton is steady.

All the English peers are talking about the probability of war, and active preparations are making for it.

"Thousands have left Canton in the latter part, recent direct intelligence. All is confirmed. The English are exasperated with Captain Elliott.

QUEEN AND HER MAJESTY.

The Queen continues in excellent health, and are understand her Majesty's accoutrement is daily expected. A number of Prince orders were given by Sir James Graham for messengers to be in attendance at the Home Office night as well as day, and if any information of her Majesty being indisposed were received, that expresses should be immediately forwarded to all the Cabinet ministers, whether in town or country.—*Standard.*

Prorogation of Parliament.

House of Lords Oct. 7—On this day Parliament was prorogued by Commission. At a quarter past two the Lords Commissioners, viz. the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe and the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Commons having been summoned, the Royal assent was given to the following bill—The exchequer Bills, Funding Bill, the Exchequer (Appropriation) Bill, the Poor Law Continuance Bill, and the population Payments Bill. The Lord Chancellor then read the Speech from the throne.

The Speech.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that it appears advisable to her Majesty to bring to a close the present session of Parliament.

"In conformity with the wishes of her Parliament, and in pursuance of the declared intention of her Majesty, her Majesty has taken the requisite measures for the formation of a new Administration, and the arrangements for that purpose have been completed by her Majesty.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—We have it in command from her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to her Majesty for those branches of the public service for which complete provision had not been made by the late Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—the measures which it will be expedient to adopt for the purpose of equalizing the public income and the annual expenditure, and other important objects connected with the trade and commerce of the country, will necessarily occupy your attention at an early period after the recess.

"Her Majesty has commanded me to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the principal manufacturing districts, and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial cooperation of her Majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the great object of all her majesty's wishes, the happiness of her people."

ENGLAND.

The distress among the inhabitants of many of the towns in England is dreadful. Public meetings continue to be held for the purpose of adopting some measures for their relief.—The deputation appointed by the magistrates of Renfrewshire and of the town of Paisley, to lay the distressed state of the inhabitants of that part of the county before Government had an interview with Sir Robert Peel at his official residence in Downing street.

Mr. Hastie the member for Paisley, introduced the deputation and Sir Robert Peel expressed much sympathy with the sufferings of the unemployed people. The principal object of the deputation was to solicit the patronage of the Government to a metropolitan subscription, but to this proposal Sir Robert Peel declined giving his consent, at the same time he expressed his readiness to support such a subscription, but as a private individual.

A public meeting was to be held at the London Tavern, on the 22d ult. for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming distresses existing among the operatives of Paisley.

Lord Ellenborough has been unanimously appointed Governor General of India, in pursuance of an intimation from the Board of Control, that the noble lord had been selected by her Majesty's Government to fill that high and important office.

It is currently reported in the professional circles that Lord Lyndhurst will relinquish the seals at the commencement of January next, and that Sir W. W. Follett, the Solicitor general, will be his successor. In connexion with this arrangement, it is also said that Lord Abinger will, at the same time vacate the chieflship of the Exchequer, and that Sir Frederick Pollock will be his successor therin.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on Friday morning Oct. 8th having made passage in 12 days and 12 hours. From our private letters we learn that there was a most extraordinary interest manifested among all the leading merchants of London and Liverpool at the period of the Caledonia at her usual time, 3rd commercial very severe weather, and did not reach Liverpool till the evening of the 19th ult.

The Britannia was detained by order of the Post Master General, at London, 48 hours, and left Liverpool Oct. 21st.

On the 19th and 17th ult. Her Majesty was so ill that Dr. Locock and Sir James Clark were immediately summoned to Windsor Castle—it being an indisposition incident to her present condition, and not affecting her general health, the doctors pronounced the Queen in health on the following day.

The Queen and Court left Windsor Castle for London on the 19th ult. where the Queen intended to remain till after the accouchement.

There have been three heavy failures in Glasgow—one was a commission house connected with Antwerp, and the cause is assigned to the wreck of Hutchinson's Halifax steamer. Several failures in London, also, to a large extent.

There was a fire on the Thames on the 19th ult. which destroyed an immense amount of property in the Warehouses of both sides of the river, such a fire, like that, had not been known towards of fifty years. There were heavy gales at sea, at the same time, which did great damage to the shipping, not only in the Thames, but on the coast in every quarter.

The National says, that the war between Great Britain and United States is inevitable, it says falls from the nature of affairs, and if Macleod and Grogan's affair do not produce it, some other circumstances will arise before long to explode. No one can tell what consequency may result from such a war—it may set the world on fire; but if an event, France will be necessity be compelled to take part in it.—What then, is to be thought of our Ministry, who, in the presence of such events and the dangers, are marching war, and disarming our fleet and disbanding our seamen.

The new fall in the funds which took place on the Paris Bourse, on Wednesday, was accompanied by a report circulated yesterday, that the accident of Marshal Bugeaud had arrived at Paris. The report of Great Britain and America, "the Sardinia of Thursday, however, day, that was the sole cause and attributed to the report, generally regarded on the Bourse, that an *emeute* which took place at Madrid, the hotel of the French embassy was attacked, and partly plundered, and that the papers seized and carried away from it implicated the ex-Queen Regent and the French Government in the insurrection.

SPAIN.

There has been a horrible affair at Madrid, and an attack on the palace, in a letter in the London Times of October 23 says—

"You may regard the insurrection in Spain as at an end. The principal chiefs of it are either arrested or have taken refuge in France. Among the former is M. Montes de Oca."

The regiments which had taken part in the revolt have submitted to the Regent and have taken anew the oath of fidelity to the present government—of those the Regiment de Barcelona is the most important.

"The entire population of the country the which the army of Rodil passed submitted."

"I wrote you yesday that by arrivals of the 17th ult., from Barcelona, the revolutionary movement in that city convulsed. The Republicans of Barcelona have made an appeal to the Republicans of France."

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, OCT. 10.

The part of the great military conspiracy against the liberties of Spain, which was to have been enacted in Madrid, has proved a signal failure. The result leaves one in doubt whether to admire most the baseness and wickedness of the attempt, or the cowardly, and stupid way in which it was sought to be executed. Will half a dozen Generals of the highest reputation in Spain, a thousand men of their command, and the complete possession of the premises of the Palace, up to the very door leading to her Majesty's apartments, fail to secure not only not able to secure their prize, but have the greater part of them already fallen into the hands of justice.

The night before last two squadrons of cavalry, who were ordered to proceed, on the morning of the relief of the Palace, in search of the leaders of the conspiracy, who were known to have taken the road of the Pardo, conveyed back General Leon and the two Fulgosios prisoners, whom they overtook near Colmenar Viejo, about five leagues from Madrid. They were immediately handed over to the National Guards, and remain close confined in the central guard room of that force in the convent of St. Thomas, in the of Atocha.

General Leon was taken in the full uniform of a General of Hussars, and carrying upon his person all his crosses and orders. In his possession was found an autograph letter of Maria Christina, giving him full powers to establish a provincial Government till her arrival in Madrid. The letter is besides said to have contained instructions for the securing of the Queen's person, the execution of Espartero, Argelles, the existing Government, whoever they might be, and all the members of the late provisional Regency who could be found.

The gallant General Don Diego Leon, the Moral of Spain, whose raving plunder so often blazed by the side of Espartero, in the field of battle—was shot at Madrid on the 15th ult. by a bloody tribunal, attached on the palace on the night of the 7th ult. Thus fell the head of the brave but misguided man, who thus fell a victim to the intrigues of an infamous woman, who fled upon the heads of Christina Maraez and her conspirators, in the French capital. At his death he confessed that Christina had charged him with the conduct of the insurrection, the temporary Government of Madrid and the military excursion of the Regent, Senor Aguilles, and all the Members of the present Government. Leon, though a weak man was, respectable of falsehood.

REMARKABLE.—The blacks in New York possessing a certain amount of freehold, are not entitled to a vote, and it is remarked that so far as it was ascertained, not one of them voted the abolition ticket of the late election.

Stray Oxen—$5 Rew'd.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living half a mile east of Big Flat Rock bridge, on the road leading from Fort Wayne to Van Wert, a pair of OXEN—one of which is a red ox with a white face, the tip of his horn broke off, 8 years old and had a bell on when he went away. The other is a large brown ox, with some white spots, 7 years old. Whoever will return the said oxen, or give information where they may be shall receive a reward of five dollars.

OWEN DUFFY.

Nov. 28th, 1841. 22p

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer at public sale on the 8th day of January 1842 at the Court House door, in the town of Ft Wayne, the following real estate belonging to the estate of Patrick Shea, deceased, to wit: the south half of the north east quarter of section number 23 in township number 29 north of range 14 east, containing 80 acres. The above property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months—the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Nov. 24th, 1841. (22)

Hallo! Look at This!

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that section 16, in township 34 north, of range 9 east, (Yoe township) in Noble county, In. will be offered for sale on the first Monday of March next at the Court House in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. The section is divided into eighty acre lots, except the north-west quarter of the section which is two hundred and forty acres, situated as it is in a good country and lying about three-fourths of a mile from the county seat of said county. Capitalists who wish to go into the manufacture of iron could do well to call and examine for themselves. Terms of payment liberal—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and ten years credit for the remainder, with six per cent interest in advance annually. Noble County, Nov. 6th, 1841.

DAVID A. MUNGER, School Com.

Rare Chance—A New Law.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

DAILY STATE PAPER.

Chapman will Come—He is not to be Cheated.

At a celebration of many projects we have concluded to publish a Daily paper during the session of the Legislature high and the one proposed last week. We feel the great importance of the matters to be acted upon—the great interest the whole peoples *should* take in the course of their servants in the Legislature and in Washington City, during the ensuing session of Congress, renders it incumbent upon them to obtain the earliest information. To all, desirous of such, the *Daily State Sentinel* will be the most desirable medium. As the Chapmans are not to be beaten, *Nobody*, they determined to do by the people as they would wish to be done by, and hence will inform you that no paper shall give more matter if they do so much, and their prices for the Daily shall be lower than that of any daily expected to come. The Ann's dean price, *of the same quality*.—This terms will be—

For a single copy, [illegible] $1.00
For 12 copies, [illegible] 10.00
For 100, [illegible] 7.00

We make no promises about the appearance of the sheet, but prefer to let the work speak for itself.

☞ Members of the Legislature, to whom this paper is sent, requested to obtain as many subscribers as they can, and forward the money in their names.

☞ Cash in advance in all cases.

☞ Orders must be sent in soon to secure a full set, as we shall limit the number to 100.

☞ Persons not intending subscribing for the Daily, or who have subscribed for the Legislative Sentinel, should give the *Indiana State Sentinel*, weekly, containing more matter than any other paper published in the State, for 50 cents for three months from the 1st of December. Cash always in advance.

A rare chance for Advertisers.

All advertisements in the State Sentinel will appear in the Daily, when the advertiser is a subscriber to it. Yearly advertisers who wish all their advertisements to appear in the Daily, can do so by subscribing for two copies.

State of Indiana, Steuben county } ss.
Probate Court of Steuben county 3d November term, 1841.

Robert L. Douglass, administrator with the will annexed, of Otis Manor, dec'd.

The creditors of the said Otis Manor, dec.

On complaint of Insolvency.

THE said Robert L. Douglass filed his petition in this court, shewing the condition of the said estate, and complaining that the property, both real and personal is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against it; it is therefore ordered that the filing said petition, and the said complaint be made known to the creditors of the said Otis Manor, dec'd, by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, published in Fort Wayne, Allen county Indiana, there being no newspaper printed in Steuben county, and said Fort Wayne Sentinel being the paper published nearest thereto; and that they be notified that unless they notify the administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, date, and description of the contract, or account upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the clerk of this court previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of said deceased, such claims will be postponed in favor of the claims of more diligent creditors. By the court, Attest

J. McCONNELL, Clk.

November 23d, 1841. 6w.3t.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose at public sale on Saturday, the 11th day of December next, at the Court House door, in the town of Huntington, the following real estate belonging to the estate of William Delvin, dec'd, to wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirty four, in township twenty nine, range fourteen east, containing 80 acres—also the south west of the north west quarter of section ten in township twenty nine, north of range fourteen east, containing 40 acres, also to lots in the town of Huntington No. 53, 250, 251, and 35, also outlots No. 8, 34, and 35.

The above described land is situated in the county of Huntington about two miles from the town of Huntington, and is well adapted to the culture of grain or stock, convenient to schools, and many other conveniences too numerous to mention. The town property is also very desirably situated, and any person wishing to purchase would do well to attend the sale. The above property will be sold subject to the widows dower. Also at the same time and place one substantial log house wagon and other articles. Conditions made known on day of sale.

E. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Huntington, Nov. 11, '41. 21c

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the undersigned in the November term of the Probate court of Huntington county, on the estate of John Ferdinand Holmes, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, must make immediate payment and those having claims against the same must present them duly authenticated or file them at the office of the Clerk of said court for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

G. A. PATE, Adm'r.

Huntington, Nov 20, 1841. 4w.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to me on the estate of George Stokes, late of Allen county deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement. The personal goods and effects of the said deceased will be sold at public auction at my residence in the 24th day of December 1841. On all sums over three dollars a credit of 3 months will be given and approved security will be required. Nov. 23d, 1841.

JESSE ADAMS, Adm'r.

State of Indiana, Wells county—In the Wells Circuit Court, April Term, A. D. 1842.

Joseph Littlejohn, vs. Catharine Stites, wife of Benjamin Stites, late of Warren County, Ohio, deceased, Mary Ann Stites and Amanda Stites.

Application for the appointment of a commissioner to convey real estate.

ABOVE named defendants are hereby notified that an application will be made at the next April term of the Wells Circuit Court, A. D. 1842, for the appointment of a Commissioner to convey in fee simple, in accordance with a title bond given by the above named deceased to said applicant for the effects, the following real estate, to wit: the north half of the north west quarter of section fifteen, in township twenty six north, of range eleven east, in said county of Wells, containing eighty acres.

Said application will be made to the said court on the first day of the term thereof when and where, said defendants may appear and show cause if any they can why it shall not be granted.

JOSIAH LITTLEJOHN.

By HERMAN M. SLACK, his Solicitor.

Nov. 14th, 1841. 6w.22

State of Indiana } ss.
Allen County }

John Barnett
vs. } Demand in Attachment.
John C. Smith }

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 29th day of November 1841, a writ of demand in attachment was issued by me, Lysander Williams, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, at the instance and upon the affidavit of the said John Barnett, against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys, and effects of the said John C. Smith, late of said county, by virtue of which writ, one red chest, one sugar tub do, one feather bed, three blankets and the quilt have been attached as the property of the said John C. Smith, and that on the 17th day of December, 1841, at my office in Wayne Township, in said county, I will proceed to hear and decide upon the said attachment, of which the said John C. Smith and all other persons concerned will take notice.

L. WILLIAMS, J. P.

Nov. 24th, 1841. 22

a paroxysm of despair into an armed chair, burying his face in his hands, through the fingers of which I saw tears wrung from the agonized soul within.

"Not, why, could we part forever! exclaimed Agnes in a tone of the tenderest compassion. "Do you suppose I should not feel the loss of your society as much as you would of mine? O, more infinitely more; for if you forsake me, who will then pity, console, or befriend the miserable & forlorn Agnes? We must not part; we must not part indeed; I never could survive the separation from you!"

"My own sweet adored Agnes, my only friend, my consolation in this world, I take the Almighty to witness how foreign all idea of separation was from me. But it must be so for your own peace of mind, for your respectability, for your reputation; the world insists upon it, and the world must be obeyed. Yes, dear, dear, idolized Mrs. Wilmer, we must part now, and forever. Some busy demon, envious of our happiness, has misconstrued our innocent friendship into love, branded me as a seducer to your husband, and oh! horror, horror, horror! you, Agnes, you, as the willing participator in my crime; and he is frantic at his supposed dishonor! But read, read, and judge for yourself," he continued, forcing a letter into her almost paralyzed hands, the first line of which convinced her that it was indeed written by Horace. It was as follows—

"What name does that man deserve, who under the specious semblance of friendship, steals into the unguarded bosom of a woman to rob it of its dearest possession, chastity?—Why, villain, infamous, deceitful villain—and such is the one I now bestow on Ernest Cavershaun! As for the misguided and unfortunate victim of your guilty and evanescent passion, I leave her to the bitterness of that remorse which will infallibly rear its serpent-crested head in her heart, to sting it to despair for the wrong she has inflicted on mine. Tell her that no protestations of innocence will convince me—that no tears will melt me—that no repentance will influence me. I have lost all confidence in her; it is for ever stifled in my bosom; and that even in the grave I shall retain a consciousness of her atrocity. All I ask of you is to remove her, and every relic of her, from the abode she has so polluted, that her remembrance may never more meet the eye, nor her name the ear of the miserable outraged Horace."

"Oh! was there ever sorrow like unto my sorrow?" exclaimed the agonized girl, clasping her hands and shedding a torrent of tears "To be thought guilty by my husband—to be thought an adultress by the world—dreadful, most dreadful. Would that I could die this moment! I must. I will write to him I can with a word convince him of my innocence. He will believe me—he will forgive me—he must love me again. My own Horace cannot, cannot credit such gross criminality in his own Agnes!"

Ernest waited patiently untill the first ebullition of grief had exhausted itself; then taking her passive hand, he said, in a tone of such abject resignation as thrilled to her inmost soul, "Do, dear Agnes, do write to your husband instantly; let me be the sacrifice; I can but die—too, too happy, if by so doing I can restore you to felicity again. But do not flatter yourself with such delusion; the seeds of jealousy, once sown in such a heart as his, are never eradicated—you must therefore prepare yourself for his hourly upbraidings—his distrust—his indifference—his *hatred;* can you submit only to be an object of the coldest pity and toleration, in that heart where you were lately worshipped, idolized, and even venerated, Agnes? No, no, no, you cannot! you would expire with anguish!"

"O what is to be done? where can I fly from such a fate? O, mercy, the thought almost destroys me!"

"Where can you fly?" exclaimed Ernest catching her in his arms, and straining her to his heart with suffocating violence. "Where, where! but with your slave—the man who has long made you the only idol of his soul!—O Agnes! I thought it merely friendship, but it is love—boundless ecstatic, intoxicating love I feel for you, beautiful, angelic, adored woman. You must, you shall be mine—happy, happy Ernest!"

"Yours!" she absolutely screamed, disengaging herself from his encircling arms.—"You do love me, then? You are the villain Horace takes you to be? you are the serpent that is to sting me with remorse?" Then flinging herself wildly on her knees, she exclaimed frantically, "O God, pardon me for trusting that man! Go, go!" she continued, seeing him still hesitate to leave her, "Go! your very presence fills me with shame and horror—shame at my own credulity and horror that there is such a monster on the earth. O how I thank thee, Heaven, for this escape! Go, go, wretch that you are, or my menials shall force you to obedience. I will remain here till Horace returns—I will fling myself at his feet—I will force him to believe my innocence, or die at them, blessing him with my latest breath."

"O it is no use preparing for a scene," he observed, smiling sarcastically, "you need not hope to establish your innocence by vilifying me—your husband will not credit your assertions, he places too much reliance in my honor for you to succeed with him there, madam.

"Reliance in *your* honor!" she exclaimed with the bitterest contempt; "no—he placed reliance in MY honor; he entrusted his own to the custody of his wife, and he shall not be deceived in his confidence. Do not imagine," she continued with an imposing dignity of tone and manner, "that I am going to injure his feelings or my own reputation, by giving greater publicity to your audacity.—No, I have too sincere a regard even for his pride, and hold you in too sovereign detestation, to allow even a word of this scene to transpire. Besides, the woman who cannot protect herself against the designs of insidious villany, would infallibly fall into the snare, if surrounded by the bulwarks of the united universe. She must defend herself from them, and can, if she really possesses any genuine principles of virtue. If I cannot convince him of the utter falsehood of that letter—if he is still resolved to banish me from his home and heart—"

"O, as for that letter," interrupted Ernest "your husband knows nothing about it; nor is he jealous of our intimacy. If the truth must be told, I wrote it myself. The confession is humiliating I grant; but you have misled me, Agnes, cruelly misled me. I thought you loved me, and it was to overcome any latent scruples of virtue you might have, that I practiced what I consider in love only a "pious fraud."

"You wrote that letter—you, though! loved you!" cried the delighted girl, almost extending her arms to him, so much inclined to do so, it is at now, in hearing the words that my husband suspect my innocence. Go, I pardon you for the torture you have inflicted on me. I owe you much for the lesson you have taught me. You are my first and last male confidant, rest assured; and but for your precipitate villany, I might have fallen a victim to the imprudence of making such a one. It will be a warning to me for ever, may it have a salutary effect on your one callous & reprobate heart, Mr. Caversham."

Thus she parted forever with her unique friend—her paragon of perfection—the man she fancied necessary to her happiness; and how did she shudder at the escape when she discovered that he was not in the remotest degree essential to it—that he had seduced her imagination at the expense of her judgment, and that her heart was quite untouched.

The recess brought Horace—his time and his affections back to her, in all the freshness of his early love, and he was both surprised and delighted to find that his beloved Agnes was more devoted than ever—more an implicitory of his wishes, more thoughtful for his happiness, and with all that subdued tenderness of nature which rendered her even more beautiful and interesting—woman never appearing so irresistible as when under the government of a shrinking and bashful timidity. Horace imagined it was owing to time and experience having matured her heart; but it arose from a holy gratitude to the Almighty, for having extended the helping hand to rescue her from the fascinations of vice.

The fashionable journals shortly announced the departure of the Honorable Ernest Caversham for the continent. Horace imputed it solely to his being involved, and was hurt and offended that he had not sought the assistance and sympathy of his friendship in his pecuniary embarrassments. Agnes was conscious that he had another reason for his quitting England, which she kept an inviolable secret; rejoicing that he had sufficient delicacy to avoid her presence after his base and unmanly conduct. Still she could not help feeling some degree of astonishment at the pliability of his affections, when she learned that he was accompanied in his self imposed exile by a lovely but most notorious figurante of the Opera. Happily for her innocence, she did not know that it is ever thus with the sons of infamy.

"But virtue, as it never will be moved,
Though lewdness court it in a shape of heaven,
So lust, though to a radiant angel link'd
Will sate itself in celestial bed,
And prey on garbage."

RESUMPTION.—Preparations are making in New Orleans at the latest dates, among the bank officers, to take measures for resumption of specie payments. The only trouble appears that there are one or two, or more, which are not ready; and the Banks are debating whether to let these banks fall, or sustain them While the banks continue suspended a bank without capital can do as well as any.

It is really laughable to see the difference in the tone of the press of the two different parties this fall; and one year ago. Then the whig papers were going it on the loud.—"Great and glorious victories," could be seen in every whig paper, over *log cabins*, cider barrels, coon skins, and the like; and the Democratic papers as barren of political news comparatively, as if no election had been held. This year the Democrats have all kinds of fun, and election news by the acre. One democratic paper representing a "gone coon" upon his back, quirled up like a whipped dog; another, a rooster with spurs about a *feet* long, standing on a cider barrel, the whig enthusiasm rushing out at the bung hole with force sufficient to run a grist mill; and the whigs looking on as if in a great state of dismay and alarm; while the whig papers appear to know but very little about the election—they "took no interest in it"—"the whigs didn't turn out"—"its a matter of no consequence no how."

The Journal of Commerce professes much fairness in giving election returns, says the whig majority in Ohio in 54 counties is 8,511, and gives the Cincinnati Gazette for authority. If the Journal was disposed to be fair why did it not give a full statement of *all* the counties, or give the statement of some of the Democratic papers of that state, as well as whig. A full and correct statement shows a handsome Democratic majority of the popular vote.

The Democrats have a larger vote this fall for Governor in the following states than Mr. Van Buren received last fall for President, viz: Maine, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia and Vermont. The Whigs have lost in every state in which elections have been held. In Indiana, Ohio, Alabama, and New York, the election was for members of the House only! consequently there was not a very full vote, owing to there being but one ticket in some strong counties favorable to one party or the other.

The Whigs of New York begin to talk about Gov. Seward exercising the veto power at the coming session, if the Democrats pass laws objectionable to the whigs. Just previous to the late elections, and before it was supposed that the Democrats could possibly have a majority in both branches, the same papers denounced the veto power as arbitrary and dangerous to the liberties of the people. Oh! consistency! consistency!!

It is now generally understood that Mr. Clay will resign his seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. Crittenden will take his place. Mr. Crittenden is a man of sterling talent, and one of the ablest men of the opposition.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1841.

The Whigs are moving on the cause of resumption. We are glad to see they show a conviction upon their part that they have heretofore erred upon the subject. If they had given in their adhesion sooner, the country would, now have been, in a healthy condition. But the *rotten* banks have depended upon the support of the Whig party, and have heretofore received it; consequently they have not taken the first steps towards resumption. Now that the Democrats have the ascendency in most of the states, and will compel the banks to pay specie, or cut their acquaintance, the Whigs are willing to fall in with them and claim a portion of the victory. Notwithstanding they come in at the eleventh hour, we are glad to see them come even then—"better late than never."

The following article from the Northern Indianian embraces the opinions of two of the principal Whig papers in Northern Indiana. It would be horrible if a democratic paper should say this much of the State bank of Indiana. *"Why the rascally, agrarian, Fanny Wright, radical locofoco should be burnt in effigy for attacking the banks in this manner.*

"RESUME OR WIND UP."

This is fast becoming the tone of the Press of both parties throughout Indiana, in relation to our State Bank and Branches.—The "Indianian" has already advanced its opinions in respect to the peculiar attitude which the State Bank has assumed, therefore it will not be necessary to recapitulate. We once took pride in defending this institution from what we considered the attacks of political speculators; but we are convinced she has proved herself unworthy of defence, and must stand or fall upon the premises she has assumed, unwarrantable and dishonest as they are. We believe she will be met by the indignation of the North at least, and such a one too, she richly deserves from all parts of the State. We quote the following from the last "Michigan City Gazette," and endorse its sentiments to the letter. Brother Stuart has the independence of a man; whenever we find such an editor we love him.

"Under the above caption last week we presented our readers with a few remarks in order to show that we *were* and *are* opposed to *legalized suspensions*, or in fact suspensions of any kind in the system of Banking. How far we are right we leave for the people to declare; but of one thing be assured we are independent, and shall speak and write regardless alike of frowns and smiles. We take the broad ground that a *legalized suspension is a curse to any people*; and the sooner we can get rid of it the better. The public mind we believe is fast getting right on this subject. They see no difference between a bank and a private citizens, and cannot bring themselves to believe that what is *wrong* in one is *right* in the other. If a citizen refuse to pay his just dues, or is unable to pay them, he is declared a bankrupt, and officers are appointed to settle up his affairs—or he is shut up in prison until he declares himself insolvent, and takes the benefit of the *insolvent* law. But a *bank* can refuse to redeem its promises to pay with thousands in its vaults. Is this right? Is it a correct way of doing business? Certainly not. We hope our State Bank will confer with the Kentucky and Ohio Banks, and resume at an early day. We shall continue to agitate this subject until the public become thoroughly aroused."

We likewise notice a movement in New Jersey, where the Whig Central Committee have called a general meeting of the party for the purpose of requesting the Legislature to pass a law compeling the banks to resume. The Journal of commerce alludes to the subject of resumption thus—

RESUMPTION.—A stir is beginning to be made in the south-western States on the subject of specie payments by the banks. The people of these States begin to perceive how enormously they are taxed by the depreciation of the currency. The burden of Kentucky, for instance, is estimated at half a million of dollars, and that of other States in proportion to their commerce. A movement is now making to bring about the last great remedy for public evils—a general convention to take into consideration the state of the currency, to be held at Cincinnati, or some other central point. Whether such a Convention will effect the object or not, this much is certain; that it is equally *impolitic*, either to have a longer continuance of Bank suspension, or to delay the collection of a debt after it becomes due.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Daily State Sentinel says, "And yet another victory! The whigs of Mississippi, that is, the pipe-layers, have all *stayed at home* again! Poor whiggery! Now that British gold runs short, so do your votes!—We have returns sufficient to authorise us to say that the democrats have swept the whole State. "Honesty is the best policy." We hail our noble sister.

Mr. Nelson—you are mistaken in saying in the Sentinel of last week, that the South Bend branch of the State Bank of Indiana had been "wound up on the face by order of the State Board." It has only been directed to *wind its discounts down on the back*, in order to prepare for a resumption of specie payment.

A FRIEND TO A GOOD CURRENCY.

Ah, ha, that's it—merely "winding its discounts down on the back," eh! "Very well, very well." We were *slightly* mistaken, truly—always prompt to retract an error, we readily do so in this case. But by the bye, has not the "winding down on the back" had the effect of *stopping* it pretty much?

The Whigs resort to every device to account for their late overwhelming defeats.—The last they have fallen upon is likely to make the case more disastrous than a bare defeat would have made it, without an attempt to account for it. They had an idea that although the democrats succeeded they probably did not poll more votes than Mr. Van Buren received last fall, and that all that staid at home were whigs. But an investigation of the matter shows the very reverse; consequently they are left in a worse predicament than before the subject was mentioned. For instance, in Georgia Mr. Van Buren received 31,921, in 1840; and Governor McDonald 38,725 in 1841; showing a Democratic increase of

6,804,

in one year. In other states the result was similar, where there was an election for state officers, except in Pennsylvania, where the whigs gave up before the election that they would be beaten; hence there was not a very full vote on either side: But the "Old Key Stone" is now ripe for giving one of Gen'l Jackson's old majorities to the next Democratic candidate for President, and she will do it just as certain as 1844 rolls around.

THE LADIES COMPANION.—The first number of vol. XVI is before us and more beautiful than ever, embellished with two elegant engravings. The first "is an ideal portrait of Alice Bridgnorth, the heroine of Scotts novel of Peveril of the Peak" The other is a view of the Hudson River, from Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y., and an excellent thing it is too. We have visited the spot, and can bear witness to the faithful execution of the engraving.

The Commercial Bank of Buffalo has failed. This is the last one. One year ago there were three safety fund banks in Buffalo, and a host of others under the general banking law. Now there is not one.

The national debt of Great Britain is about $800,000,000. That beats Indiana, fact.

Boats have run in our Canal up to this time.

"A right smart sprinkle of snow" fell Thursday evening—Friday the sleighs run a little.

The public debt of all the states amount to the snug sum of $200,000,000, or thereabouts.

INDIANA OFFICERS' GUIDE AND FARMERS' MANUEL.—We would direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement of Messrs. Wm. Stacy & Co., in another part of this paper. It is a highly useful work and every officer in the county should have a copy. It is also valuable to business men of any kind, farmers, mechanics, &c.

DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

The Chapmans have broken out in a new place. Last week we published their prospectus for a "Legislative Sentinel" to be issued weekly. This week we publish their prospectus for a daily, during the session.—That is right. We like to see a rooster that will crow every day, rain or shine.

The first copy of the Daily Sentinel has been received, and can be seen at this office. Those who wish to subscribe, can send on by Col. Wines, our Representative, who starts next week for Indianapolis.

[illegible] would consent to be a candidate, says emphatically yes. This movement has produced considerable excitement among the [illegible] like the idea of having him shuffled out of the nomination again. The Poughkeepsie N. Y., Eagle concludes an article on the subject thus.

"But we are not prepared to review this letter at present. We are not for Scott for the Presidency, unless a national convention selects him, nor do we think he is brought forward upon the right ground. Our preferences are for HENRY CLAY, but we think it will be time enough to discuss the next Presidential question two years hence. Unless we see undue efforts making to defeat him of the course, [illegible]

Hon. John Quincy Adams declines a re-election to Congress, in a letter to his constituents. No representative has been more watchful, or more faithful in the discharge of what he believed to be his duty than Mr. Adams.

OLD KENTUCK IS COMING OUT.—Mr Johnson, late Postmaster at Frankfort, Ky. has recently been elected to the Senate of that state, at a special election held to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Cyrus Wingate. The district gave Harrison a large majority.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—The whigs have carried Massachusetts by a very small majority in consequence of the Democrats *not turning out*. There were, however, about **17,000** more turned out this fall than last. It is thought they will get them all out next fall. As it is the Democrats have only elected about *six times as many members* in both Houses as they did last year. What a time there would have been if the democrats had *all turned out*, eh?

Prorogation of Parliament.

House of Lords Oct. 7—On this day Parliament was prorogued by Commission. At a quarter past two the Lords Commissioners, viz: the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe and the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Commons having been summoned, the Royal assent was given to the following bills—The exchequer Bills, Funding Bill, the Exchequer (Appropriation) Bill, the Poor Law Continuance Bill, and the population Payments' Bill. The Lord Chancellor then read the Speech from the throne:

The Speech.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that it appears advisable to her Majesty to bring to a close the present session of Parliament.

"In conformity with the advice of her Parliament, and in pursuance of the declared intention of her Majesty, her Majesty has taken the requisite measures for the formation of the new Administration, and the arrangements for that purpose have been completed by her Majesty.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—We have it in command from her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to her Majesty for those branches of the public service for which complete provision had not been made by the late Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—the measures which it will be expedient to adopt for the purpose of equalizing the public income and the annual expenditure, and other important objects connected with the trade and commerce of the country, will necessarily occupy your attention at an early period after the recess.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the principal manufacturing districts, and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial concurrance of her Majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature considerations, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the great object of all her majesty's wishes, the happiness of her people."

ENGLAND.

The distress among the inhabitants of many of the towns in England is dreadful. Public meetings continue to be held for the purpose of adopting some measures for their relief.—The deputation appointed by the magistrates of Renfrewshire and of the town of Paisley, to lay the distressed state of the inhabitants of that part of the county before Government had an interview with Sir Robert Peel at his official residence in Downing street.

Mr. Hastie the member for Paisley, introduced the deputation and Sir Robert Peel expressed much sympathy with the sufferings of the unimployed people. The principal object of the deputation was to solicit the patronage of the Government to a metropolitan subscription; but to this proposal Sir Robert Peel declined giving his consent, at the same time he expressed his readiness to support such a subscription, but as a private individual.

A public meeting was to be held at the London Tavern, on the 22d ult, for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming distress existing among the operatives of Paisley.

Lord Ellenborough has been unanimously appointed Governor General of India, in pursuance of an intimation from the Board of Control, that the noble lord had been selected by her Majesty's Government to fill that high and important office.

It is currently reported in the professional circles that Lord Lyndhurst will relinquish the seals at the commencement of January term, and that Sir W. W. Follett, the Solicitor-general, will be his successor. In connexion with this arrangement, it is also said that Lord Abinger will, at the same time vacate the chieship of the Exchequer, and that Sir Frederick Pollock will be his successor therin.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on Friday morning Oct. 8th having made passage in 12 days and 12 hours. From our private letters we learn that there was a much extraordinary interest manifested among all the leading merchants of London and Liverpool at the non arrival of the Caledonia at her usual time. She encountered very severe weather, and did not reach Liverpool till the evening of the 19th ult.

The Britannia was detained by order of the Post Master General, at London, 48 hours, and left Liverpool Oct. 21st.

On the 10th and 17th ults. Her Majesty was so ill that Dr. Locock and Sir James Clark were immediately summoned to Windsor Castle—it being an unexpected incident to her present condition, and not affecting her general health, the doctors pronounced the Queen in health on the following day.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER.

[illegible] *Postmaster General—Insurrection in Spain—Allied on the Palace—Great Decline in the French Funds—Distressing Fires—Warlike Movements, &c. &c.*

The Great Western arrived at New York on Monday night, having [illegible] a passage of nineteen days. The Britannia [illegible] at Boston on Sunday, having sailed on the 21st, in a passage of seventeen days, having been detained for [illegible] The most [illegible] they bring is important.

The Great Western will sail this day for New York, with about [illegible] and, a full and valuable cargo, chiefly of woollens and [illegible] Great Western will sail from Liverpool [illegible] Government despatches [illegible] expected to be at half past twelve.

The Sheridan the Caledonia, and the Medina [illegible]

The Queen is [illegible] expected, would be confined in a day or two.

Parliament has been further prorogued to [illegible]

The lottery system is to be revived in England.

Fire is making terrible ravages on the south coast of England.

Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor General of Canada, left England Oct. 20th, in the man of war steamer Cyrx.

The Russian steamer Kamchatka arrived at Southampton the 21st of October.

There has been an insurrection in Spain.

France is in a disturbed state.

There is great excitement in the money markets, both in London and in Paris. The state of trade is bad. The heavy rains have injured the crops, and there will be a scarcity of wheat. There is a slight increase in the revenue. Cotton is steady.

All the English papers are talking about the probability of war, and active preparations are making for it.

The news from Canton is no later than our recent direct intelligence. All is confirmed. The English are exasperated with Captain Elliott.

HER MAJESTY.

The Queen continues in excellent health; but we understand her Majesty accouchment is daily expected. Yesterday afternoon orders were given by Sir James Graham for messengers to be in attendance at the Home Office night as well as day, and if any information of her Majesty being indisposed were received, that expresses should be immediately forwarded to all the Cabinet ministers, whether in town or country.—*Standard.*

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[illegible] Queen Dowager Castle for [illegible] where the Queen is [illegible] accouchement.

[illegible] heavy failures in [illegible] house connection [illegible] is assigned to [illegible] Halifax steamer. [illegible] general failure in London, also, to a large extent.

[illegible] on the 19th ult, which destroyed [illegible] amount of property in the warehouses of both sides of the river; such a high tide had not been known upwards of forty years. There were heavy gales at about the same time, which did great damage to the shipping, not only in the Thames, but on the coast in every quarter.

The Annual says that the war between Great Britain and United States seems the unlikelihood [illegible] from the nature of affairs, and if McLeod and Grogan's affair do not produce it, some other circumstances will arise before long to explode. No one can tell what consequences may result from such a war—it may set the world on fire; but at all events, France will necessarily be compelled to take part in it.—What then is to be thought of our Minister, who, in the presence of such events and the danger of a maritime war, is dismissing our fleet and disbanding our seamen.

The new riot in the Strand, which took place on the Paris Bonne, on Wednesday, was attributed, as we stated yesterday, to the anxiety and alarm suggested by the hostile aspect of Great Britain and America. The *National* of Thursday denies, however, that that was the sole cause, and attributes it to the reports propagated on the Bourse, that in an *emeute* which took place at Madrid, the hotels of the French embassy was attacked and partly plundered, and that the papers seized and carried away from it, implicated the ex-Queen Regent and the French Government in the insurrection.

SPAIN.

There has been a horrible riot at Madrid, and an attact on the palace, but a letter in the London Times of Otober 23 says—

"You may regard the insurrection in Spain as at an end. The principal chiefs of it are either arrested or have taken refuge in France. Among the former is M. Montes de Oca."

The regiments which had taken part in the revolt have submitted to the Regent and have taken anew the oath of fidelity to the present government—of these the Regiment de Bourbon is the most important.

"The entire population of the country thro' which the army of Rodil passed submitted."

"I wrote you to day that by arrivals of the 17th inst., from Barcelona, the revolutionary movement in the city continued. The Republicans of Barcelona have made an appeal to the Republicans of France."

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 10

The part of the grand military conspiracy against the liberties of Spain, which was to have been enacted in Madrid, has proved a signal failure. The result leaves one in doubt whether to admire most the baseness and wickedness of the attempt, or the cowardly and stupid way in which it was sought to be executed. With half a dozen Generals of the highest reputation in Spain, a thousand men at their command, and in complete possession of the avenues of the Palace, up to the very doors leading to her Majesty's apartments, they were not only not able to secure their prize, but have the greater part of them already fallen into the hands of justice.

The night before last two squadrons of cavalry, who were ordered to proceed, on the morning of the relief of the Palace, in search of the leaders of the conspiracy, who were known to have taken the road of the Pardo, conveyed back General Leon and the two Fulgosios prisoners, whom they overtook near Colmenar Viejo, about five leagues from Madrid. They were immediately handed over to the National Guards, and remain close confined in the central guard room of that force in the convent of St. Thomas, in the of Atocha.

General Leon was taken in the full uniform of a General of Hussars, and carrying upon his person all his crosses and orders. In his possession was found an autograph letter of Maria Christina, giving him full powers to establish a provincial Government till her arrival in Madrid. The letter is besides said to have contained instructions for the securing of the Queen's person, the execution of Espartero, Arguelles, the existing Government, whoever they might be, and all the members of the late provisional Regency who could be found.

The gallant General Don Diego Leon—the Murat of Spain, whose waving plumes so often floated by the side of Espartero, in the field of battle—was shot at Madrid on the 75th inst. for his insurrectionary attack on the palace on the night of the 7th inst. Be the blood of this brave but misguided man, who thus fell a victim to the intrigues of an infamous woman, visited upon the heads of Christina Munoz, and her co-conspirators in the French capital. At his death he confessed that Christina had charged him with the conduct of the insurrection, the temporary Government of Madrid and the military excursion of the Regent, Senor Arguelles, and all the Members of the present Government. Leon, though a weak man was incapable of falsehood.

REMARKABLE.—The blacks in New York possessing a certain amount of freehold, are are entitled to a vote, and it is remarked that so far as it was ascertained, not one of them voted the abolition ticket at the late election.

Stray Oxen--$5 Rew'd.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living half a mile east of Big Flat Rock bridge, on the road leading from Fort Wayne to Van Wert, a pair of OXEN—one of which is a red ox with a white face, has the top of his horn broke off, 8 years old and had a bell on when he went away. The other is a large brown ox, with some white spots, 7 years old. Whoever will return the said oxen, or give information where they may be shall receive a reward of five dollars.

OWEN DUFFY.

Nov. 28th, 1841. 22p

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer at public sale on the 8th day of January 1842 at the Court House door in the town of Ft Wayne the following real estate belonging to the estate of Patrick Shea, deceased, to wit: the south half of the north east quarter of section number 2; in township number 28 north, of range 13 east, containing 80 acres. The above property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months—the purchaser giving his note with approved security

LYSANDER WILLIAMS,

Nov. 24th, 1841. (22) Adm'r

Hallоо? Look at This!

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that section 16, in township 34 north, of range 9 east, (York township) in Noble county, In. will be offered for sale on the first Monday of March next at the Court House in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. The section is divided into eighty acre lots, except the south west quarter on which is an improved, believed to be very extensive and of an excellent quality, situated as it is in a good county and lying about three-fourths of a mile from the county seat of said county. Capitalists who wish to go into the manufacture of iron would do well to call and examine for themselves. Terms of payment liberal—one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and ten years credit for the remainder, with the per cent allowed in advance annually. Noble County, Nov 6th, 1841.

[illegible] SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Rare Chance.—A New L[illegible]

CHEAPER THAN EVER

DAILY STATE PAPER.

Chapman yet Cries—Hy it will be beaten

At the solicitation of many persons we have concluded to publish a Daily paper during the session of the Legislature instead of the one proposed last week. The great importance of the matters to come before the great interest the [illegible] should take in the success of their servants, have induced us to place Washington City, during the ensuing session of Congress, equally as much upon them to obtain the earliest information. To all, desirous of such, the *Daily State Sentinel* will be the most desirable medium. As the Companies are not to be beaten, [illegible] they determined to do by the people as they would wish to be done by; and hence, will take good care that no paper shall give more matter, if they do as much; and their prices for the Daily shall be lower than that of any daily except [illegible] the American press of the same quality. The terms will be

For a single copy	$1,00
For 12 copies	10,00
For 100 "	72,00

We make no promises about the appearance of a sheet, but prefer to let it speak for itself

☞ Members of the Legislature, to whom this paper is sent, requested to obtain as many subscribers as they can, and furnish us their names.

☞ Cash in advance in all cases.

☞ Orders must be sent in soon to insure a full file, as we shall limit the first edition.

☞ Persons who desire to subscribe for the Daily, or who have subscribed for the Legislative Sentinel, a [illegible] Indiana State Sentinel, weekly, containing much more matter than any other paper published in the State, for 50 cents for three months from the 1st of December. Cash always in advance

A rare chance for Advertisers.

All advertisements for the State Sentinel will appear in the Daily, when the Advertiser is a subscriber to it. Yearly advertisers who wish all of their advertisements to appear in the Daily, can do so by subscribing for two copies.

State of Indiana, Steuben county, ss.
Probate Court of Steuben county, November term, 1841.

Robert L. Douglass, administrator, with the will annexed, of Otia Moore, dec'd.,
vs
The creditors of the said Otia Moore, dec.

On complaint of Insolvency.

THE said Robert L. Douglas having filed his petition in this court, shewing the condition of the said estate, and complaining that the property both real and personal is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against it; it is therefore ordered that the filing and pendency of the said complaint be made known to the creditors of the said Otia Moore, dec'd, by publication of this order for six weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, published in Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana there being no newspaper printed in Steuben co., and said Fort Wayne Sentinel being the paper published nearest thereto; and that they be informed that unless they notify the said administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, date, and description of the contract, or assumpsit upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the clerk of this court previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of said decedent, such claims will be postponed in favor of the claims of more diligent creditors. By the court, Attest,

J. McGONNELL, Cl'k.

November 23d, 1841. 6w-22c

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose at public sale on Saturday, the 11th day of December next, at the Court House door, in the town of Huntington, the following real estate belonging to the estate of William Delvin, dec'd, to wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirty four, in township twenty nine, range nine east, containing 80 acres: also the south west qr. of the north east quarter of section ten in township twenty nine, north of range 8 east, containing 40 acres, also in lots in the town of Huntington No. 53, 250, 251, and 35, also outlots No. 8, 32, and 33.

The above described land is situated in the county of Huntington, about two miles from the town of Huntington, and is well adapted to the culture of grain or grass, convenient to schools, and many other conveniences too numerous to enumerate. The town property is also very desirably situated, and any person wishing to purchase would do well to attend the sale. The above property will be sold subject to the widows dower. Also at the same time and place one substantial two horse wagon and other articles. Conditions made known on day of sale.

E. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Huntington, Nov. 11, '41. 21c

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned at the November term of the Probate court of Huntington co., on the estate of John Ferdinand Bolme, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, must make immediate payment and those having claims against the same must present them duly authenticated or file them at the office of the Clerk of said court for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

G. A. FATE, Adm'r

Huntington, Nov 20, '41. 22c

LETTERS of administration have been granted to me on the estate of George Stoken, late of Allen county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. The personal goods and effects of the said deceased will be sold at public auction at my residence on the 24th day of December 1841. On all sums over three dollars a credit of 3 months will be given and approved security will be required. Nov. 23d, 1841.

JESSE ADAMS, Adm'r.

State of Indiana, Wells county—In the Wells Circuit Court, April Term, a. d. 1842.

Joseph Littleton
vs
Catharine Stites, widow of Benjamin Stites, late of Warren County, Ohio, deceased, Mary Ann Stites and Amanda Stites.

Application for the appointment of a commissioner to convey real estate.

ABOVE named defendants are hereby notified that an application will be made at the next April term of the Wells Circuit Contrgt, d. 1842, for the appointment of a Commissioner to convey in fee simple, in accordance with a title bond given by the above named decedent, to said applicant to that effect, the following real estate, to wit: the north half of the north west quarter of section fifteen, in township twenty six north, of range eleven east, in said county of Wells, containing eighty acres.

Said application will be made to the said court on the first day of the term thereof, when and where said defendants may appear and show cause if any they can why it should not be granted.

JOSIAH LITTLETON.

By HORATIO M. SLACK, his Solicitor.

Nov. 14th, 1841. 22

State of Indiana } ss.
Allen County—}

John Barrett
vs
John G. Smith } Demande Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that on

CLARKE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED TEMPLE OF

FORTUNE!

No. 127 Main Street
WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

Correspondents at a distance can procure tickets in any Lottery advertised by any vendor in the United States, by addressing John M. Clarke Wheeling Va.

The expense of publishing all the capital prizes sold by John M. Clarke would be too great to admit of, consequently his correspondents and the public know but little of the numerous SPLENDID capitals he is distributing every month.

I receive a great many letters with neither Post mark to them, or any place of residence named inside. Correspondents ordering tickets will always be particular in giving the town, county, and state from which they write.

SYNOPSIS OF BRILLIANT SCHEMES, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1841.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Extra Class 32, Drawn at Jersey City, December 1st 1841.

Capital $15,000.

1 prize of $15,000	10	$2,000
1 $10,000	10	1000 each

Whole tickets only 5—shares in proportion.

WELLSBURGH LOTTERY.
Class [illegible] drawn at Alexandria Dec. 4th 1841.

Capital $30,000.

1 prize of $30,000	1 prize of	6,000
1 10,000	1	4,000
1 9,120	30	1,500

Whole tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Va. MONONGALIA EXTRA, Class 33, Drawn at Jersey City, December 8th, 1841.

Capital $17,000.

1 prize of 17,000	1 prize of	3,000
1 " 6,000	1	1,500
1 " 1,372	5	1,200

Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

Va. MONONGOLIA LOTTERY Class O., Drawn at Alexandria December 11th, 1841.

Capital 30,000 dollars.

1 prize of $30,000	1	6,000
1 12,000	1	4,000
1 3,492	10	1,750
10 1,250	10	1,000

Whole tickets only $12—shares in proportion.

Va. MONONGALIA EXTRA, Class 31. Drawn at Jersey City, December 15th, 1841.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of $30,003	1	5,000
1 3,000	1	2,000
25 1,500	20	1000

Whole tickets $5—shares in proportion.

WELLSBURG LOTTERY.
Class M. drawn at Alexandria December 18th, 1841.

Capital 35,294 dollars.

Nett to the fortunate holder, $30,000.

1 prize of 35,294	1 prize of	4,000
1 10,000	50	1,000
1 1,603	each	

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Va. MONONGALIA LOTTERY Extra 35.
RICH SCHEME.
4 Capitals of $10,000, besides 20 of 1000, &c.
Tickets only $5—shares in proportion.

LEESBURG LOTTERY.
Extra Class 37, drawn at Wilmington, Del. Dec. 23, 1841.

Capital 30,000 dollars.

1 prize of 10,000	1 prize of	7,000
1 5,000	1	2,810
1 1,000	50	1,000

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

LEESBURGH LOTTERY.
Class [illegible] drawn at Alexandria Dec. 18th 1841.

Capital 20,000 dollars.

1 prize of 5,000	1 prize of	2,500
1 2,865	1	1,380

ALSO—10 prizes of $1,000 each.
Whole tickets only $4 50—shares in proportion.

LEESBURG LOTTERY.
Extra Class 38, drawn at Jersey City, Dec. 29, 1841.

Capital 17,000 dollars.

1 prize of 7,000	1 prize of	3,000
1 2,400	1	1,700
1 1,198	10	1,250

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

MONONGALIA LOTTERY.

MAMMOTH SCHEME

Capital 40,000,

1 prize of $40,000	1 prize of	10,000
2 6,000	5	5,000
10 3,000	30	1,000

And 60 capitals of $5,00 each.
Whole tickets only $10—shares in proportion.
Address your orders to the great prize seller,
JOHN M. CLARKE
No. 127 Main street,
Wheeling, Va.

Allen Circuit court, Spring term, A. D. 1842.
Jacob Nelson vs Solomon E. Bennet } Foreign Attachment.

BE it remembered that on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1841, the plaintiff in this action filed in the clerks office of the Allen circuit court an affidavit by him subscribed and sworn to before said clerk wherein he deposeth and saith that said Solomon E. Bennett is justly indebted to him, said affiant in the sum of two hundred and seventy six dollars and 90 cents, and that said Bennett is not a resident of the state of Indiana; and the said plaintiff having filed bond as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from said Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of the county of Allen, which writ has been returned to said office by the Sheriff endorsed, with the following endorsed thereon, to wit: "By virtue of the within writ I have attached the west half of the north east quarter of section 21, township 32, north of range 11 east, containing 80 acres, also the north east half of the north east half of section 30, township 32, north of range 11 east containing 40 acres as the property of Solomon E. Bennett; and with the assistance of William Bennett have appraised the same at two dollars per acre. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, Solomon E. Bennett to appear at the next term of the Allen Circuit court and defend said writ or the same will be determined in his absence.

P. G. JONES, Clk.
Nov. 27, 1841. 22
Ewing & Brackenridge, Pltff's Att'ys.

State of Indiana, Wells County, ss:
Wells Probate court, November Term, 1841.
Washington Bryant vs. Nathan Rowe et al. heirs of G. Bryant dec. } Petition for partition.

NOW comes said petitioner by Greer his attorney and files his petition in these words (here insert) and it appearing to the court that Nathan Rowe and Margaret Rowe his wife, late Margaret Bryant, Thomas Compton and Nancy Compton his wife, late Nancy Bryant, John McCoy, and Mary his wife, late Mary Bryant, Amanda Bryant, Jeremiah Bryant, Harrison Bryant, Ezra Bryant, Jackson Bryant and Delila Bryant, heirs at law of George Bryant, of the county of Fayette, and state of Ohio, deceased, are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to said heirs, by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen and state of Indiana; and of general circulation in said county of Wells, for three consecutive weeks, for more than four weeks before the first day of the next term of this court, notifying said heirs that unless they appear on the first day of the next term of this court, and plead answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed as to them, and a decree had thereon accordingly in their absence.

BOWEN HALE, Clk.
November 16, 1841. 22

"If customers were generally in the habit of saying to the merchant," I see you advertise such and such articles and wish to look at them"—all doubts of the advantage of liberal advertising would soon vanish.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Martin Ordorf, I will offer at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 11th day of December, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following described lands, to wit:

A part of the section of land granted by the United States to Joseph Richardville, at the treaty held at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, in the year 1818, between the United States and the Miami nation of Indians. Bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south west bank of the river St. Mary's, on the lower line of said reservation, thence south twenty five degrees west, along the north western boundary line of said section, sixty four chains to the south western corner of said section, thence south thirty four degrees east, twenty nine chains and forty five links, along the south western boundary of said section; thence north nineteen degrees east, seventy six chains and eighty seven links, to the Saint Mary's river, thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty acres.

I will offer the rents and profits for 7 years to come, and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above lands to satisfy an execution in favor of Reuben J. Dawson.

J. BERKEY, Sheriff.
November 18, 1841. 21

Great Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, issued on a Judgment or Decree in Chancery, obtained in the Allen Circuit Court, at its October term 1841, by Henri Laverty and Daniel W. Gantley, against Robert Brackenridge and Hugh M'Culloch, administrators of the estate of John B. Bourie, deceased, and Nancy Bourie, widow of the said John B. Bourie, and Louis Bourie, Adeline Bourie, Desdemonia Bourie, and Breton Bourie, heirs at law of the said John B. Bourie, for the sum of $8,691 93 and costs, I will offer at Public Auction, and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th day of December next, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, (provided the same shall bring one half its appraised value,) the following described premises, viz:—a section of land known and described as a section of land granted and reserved to the son of George Hunt, at the Treaty made and concluded at St. Marys in Ohio, on the 6th day of October A. D. 1818; between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians, situated on the west side of the St. Mary's River, in the county of Allen, adjoining two sections of land granted and reserved to Francis La Fontaine and [illegible] son.—And also, the following lots of land situated in the town of Fort Wayne of said county, and known and designated on the original plat of the said town, as town lots No. thirty six (36) and fifty two (52); which said land and town lots will be divided and sold in the manner, and on the terms and conditions following, to wit: The said section of land will be divided into, and sold in eight parts or lots, as nearly equal in size and quality as shall be found most convenient for purchasers.

The said lot No. thirty six (36) will be divided into, and sold in three equal lots, of the width of twenty feet each on Columbia street, and thence back by parallel lines to the northern end of the said lot, fronting and adjoining the Wabash and Erie Canal, so that the lots shall be twenty feet wide at each end of the same.

The said lot No. fifty two (52) will be divided into, and sold in six lots of the following description, viz: Three lots twenty feet wide, fronting on Columbia street, running back southwardly parallel with Calhoun street, eighty feet, so as to make each of the said last mentioned lots twenty feet wide and eighty feet deep. One lot on the Alley that is bounded on the south end of said lot No. fifty two, to extend along the south end of said lot, to be sixty feet long and thirty feet wide at each end, lying upon the Alley and fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, thirty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, fifty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, and thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street; which said premises will be sold for an equal credit of four, eight, twelve, and sixteen months, in equal instalments; each purchaser giving his note or bond in the security for the payment of the purchase money to the said Laverty and Gantly, to the approval of their Attorneys, which said notes or bonds are to bear interest at the rate of seven per centum from the date.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said 25th day of December next, and be continued from time to time according to the decree.

The property thus offered is very valuable, and those who wish to purchase some of the most desirable property in town or country, can now have an opportunity for investments which they will do well to improve.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff
Fort Wayne, Nov. 17, 1841. Allen co.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Daniel Coller, I will offer at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 11th day of December, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day the following described lands, to wit: The west half of the north east quarter, in section 11, township 32, range 12 east, and also the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section 6 township 32, range 13 east, in all 120 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, and if it fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above lands to satisfy one execution in favor of the state of Indiana and one in favor of E. Coller.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.
Nov. 16, 1841. 21

STRAYED from Matthias Hitz, about the first of September, one cow motley white, and small red spots all over her back and sides, about five years old, no particular marks known, whoever will return the said cow, or give information where she may be found shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

M. HITZ.
Ft. Wayne, Nov. 6, '41. 19

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Columbian are notified that their claims must be filed in the Clerk's office before the next session of the Allen Probate court as a final adjustment of all claims will then be made.

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to

O. W. JEFFERDS, Adm'r.
Ft. Wayne, Nov. 11, '41. 20

Look Out.

THE taxes for the year 1841 if not paid at my office by the 25th day of December next, will have to be made by distress and sale of property. Attention to this, on your part, will save penalty and costs, and me much trouble.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE,
Treasurer of A. C.
Office up stairs, 2 doors west of the New York and Indiana House.
Ft. Wayne, Nov. 6, '41. 19

MUHLER & GRAFFE,
CABINET, CHAIR AND
SOFA MANUFACTORY,
Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to [illegible] to which he not only owed his life but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health; it stimulates digestion and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus where there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death. Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious disease is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and, when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm; a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor; and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony, arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhoea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, in which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucous membrane. Fevers, of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all humors; Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1840 7-ly.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS
AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, IA.
Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office up stairs.
C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.
Aug. 20, '41.

New Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the new store of E. A. Campbell. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprise a better assortment than can be found elsewhere.

R. DYKES.

Butchering! Ha!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that they are engaged in the butchering business, on Columbia street, next door to Vananda's tavern, where may always be found beef, veal, pork, sausages and every variety of meat suitable for the season; and will be thankful to all those who will favor them with their custom.

VANANDA & BEESON.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 14, 1841. 13

NEW YORK & INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken and fitted up in a superior style the well known establishment formerly kept by S. Sowers and others then called WASHINGTON HALL.

His furniture is new; his bed rooms are well furnished with good beds and his table with the best the country can afford.

His bar will be furnished with the choicest liquors, and his stable with good hay and careful hostlers.

The subscriber will not attempt to particularize what he has got or what he will get; what he can or what he will do to make his house more desirable than any in the city; but he trusts that from his long experience in tavern keeping in Findley, Tiffin, and other places in Ohio, he trusts he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

S. LEARD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct 15, '41. 16
N. B. L. S. has always on hand horses and buggys to let.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of the city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural *erect* position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description nearly as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurance of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.
Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1839. 99

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Daniel Johnson dec'd, will agreeably to an adjournment of the sale that was authorized by the Probate Court of Huntington county to take place on the 16th day of October last, offer for sale at the Court House in said county, on Monday, the 22d November, inst., the farm lately occupied by said Daniel Johnson, dec'd, about one mile from the town of Huntington, containing 132 acres, being the fractional north west quarter section 13, town 28, range 9 east. The terms will be one third in hand, one third in six months and one third in twelve months.

PATRICK M'CARTY,
F. MURRAY, Adm'rs.
Nov. 6, 1841. 20

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one, who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles*, without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance had it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*, (externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other tongue sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other, to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane New York.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Eastern Store Again!

THE undersigned is now receiving a very general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, FAMILY GROCERIES, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, QUEENS WARE and GLASS WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, BOOKS, &c which will be sold for *ready pay ONLY*, and at *the very cheapest prices*. His friends and the public generally are invited to examine his goods and prices. Also, White-wood, or Poplar Lumber, seasoned, and shingles constantly on hand.

Oct. 30th. NATHAN FARRAND.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *.

OHIO.

Commercial bank*	Cincinnati
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cash'r	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chillicothe
Do do payable at Far. & Mech bk. Phil.	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mount Pleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N. Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bank of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio Bank*	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Urbana banking Co.	Urbana
Western Reserve bank*	Warren

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable at	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

ILLINOIS.

Bank of Illinois*	Shawneetown
branch	Lawrenceville
do	Alton
do	Jacksonville
do	Pekine
State bank of Illinois*	Springfield
branch	Galena
do	Chicago
do	Quincy
do	Jacksonville
do	Alton
do	Vandalia
do	Mount Carmel
do	Belville
do	Danville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing, according to the detectors are taken.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky.; and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate; and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 71f

HAVE YOU A COUGH? Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's *Expectorant Syrup*, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!—To morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.
Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Gifts for the Season.

The following beautiful Books for Presents are adapted particularly for the Holidays, and will be published early this fall, by

S. COLMAN, 14 John street, New York,
FOR THE PRESENTATION:

POETS OF AMERICA.—A Gift for 1842—a new volume, rich in style, most beautifully illustrated by 36 *original designs*, executed on *steel*, and much more highly finished than the volume issued in 1839, and is in all respects worthy a place in every library.

"We are confident this will be the most elegant book of the season."—*Boston Times.*

"This work ought to be exhibited in the capitals of Europe as a specimen of what America is doing."—*Tribune.*

"Few books can be enjoined that will prove more acceptable as a holiday present, (and at the same time of enduring value) than this splendid work."—*Evening Journal.*

"The intrinsic excellence of the contents render the "Poets of America, far more valuable than ordinary Gift."—*Boston Atlas.*

"This work will undoubtedly take the lead of the Annuals for 1842, & constitute a permanent ornament of the centre table."—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

YOUTH'S KEEPSAKE—a Gift for Christmas and New Year—interesting, instructive, beautiful, and adapted in style, &c., to the ages of 10 to 16.

ANNUALETTE—a very pretty gift for 1842—designed for children from 7 to 10 years of age.

CHILD'S GEM—a new volume, for the *little folks*, and affectionately dedicated to them. The engravings in this volume are numerous, and executed in beautiful style. The binding is in fine leather, with gold back and sides, and the price is within the means of all.

CHILD'S TOKEN, also for little folks, illustrated with engravings from copper and wood, and very neatly bound by Ringly.

ALSO THE

LADIES ANNUAL REGISTER for 1842.—By Mrs. Hall of Boston, formerly edited by Miss Gilman. This work is particularly adapted to the domestic relations of social life, and comprises numerous useful recipes, directions for the cultivation of flowers, anecdotes, &c.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

LIFE OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. By B. F. Barrett. This volume gives a general account of the greatest philosopher of the last century, and also extracts from several of his principal works, by which a correct outline of the author and his writings may be known. Price 50 cents.

A WEEK IN WALL STREET, by one who knows.

VICTIM OF CHANCERY, or a Debtor's Experience. By the Author of "A Week in Wall Street"—written in a different vein from that work. It is a story of thrilling interest, founded on facts, and excellent in morals.

INSUBORDINATION—An American Story of Real life. By T. S. Arthur, of Baltimore.

NEW COMIC ALMANAC for 1842, illustrated by forty designs, by Cruikshank and others—full of wit and anecdotes, without vulgarity.

MUSICAL ALMANAC for 1842, an entirely new affair comprising 14 pieces of Music, musical anecdotes, &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—School Books, and Miscellaneous Works of every description, supplied on the most favorable terms by S. COLMAN, agent for publishers,
14, John street, near Broadway.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!

At the Western Cash Store.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which he offers for sale at unusually low prices for cash or in exchange for wheat, corn, oats, Furs and Peltries.

The Assortment Consists in part of,

Beaver, lion-skin & pilot cloths; blue, black, invisible green, cadet, mixed and brown broad cloths; cassimeres, satinetts, hard-times, &c. &c.

DRESS-FROCKS & OVERCOATS;

ALSO, White, Green and red Flannels,

PLAIN and plaid linseys, Mackinaw and Horse blankets;

FLOOR AND STAIR CARPETING, &c.

Vestings, Silk velvet, Plain and Figured Satins, satin striped Merino, and Alpacha cloth Mous de-laines, chintz, fancy, blue and mourning calicoes;

PLAIN, BARRED, AND STRIPED

MUSLINS AND CAMBRICKS,

Bishop, Lawns, linen bobinets, assorted. Also linen and cambrick edgings and insertions;

ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Silk, Merino, and Chally Shawls and handkerchiefs:

Veils, Scarfs, and Belts:

Kid, pic-nic, and plain silk gloves and mits: Also men's Buck gloves and Mittens.

Silk, Worsted, Cotton, and Woolen Hose, plain and ribbed:

Russia diaper of different patterns, Tickings and Drillings, of various qualities. Fur, Seal, Plush, and Cloth caps; Great Falls and Chicopee Sheetings and shirtings, cotton-yarn, wicking, batting and wadding.

Carpet-warp of assorted colors:

Iron, American, English blister, and cast steel, and wire of assorted sizes, wrought and cut nails and spikes, trace and log chains,

HAND, COMPASS AND KEY HOLE SAWS.

Axes, Chisels, Gouges, Augers, Gimblets, and brace-bitts, mortice, and Carpenters locks, Norfolk latches; Butts and screws,

JAPAN & GERMAN LAMPS:

KNIVES & FORKS.

Brittania Tea-pots, also Tea and Table spoons, wheel Heads, Skates dinner and sleigh bells, etc.

FLOUR, SALT, AND SUGAR.

Rice, pepper and pimento, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and black tea, Coffee and chocolate, tapioca, raisins, citron, &c. &c.

Starch and Saleratus, Sperm and Wax-candles, Snuff, common, Cavendish,

CUT & DRY TOBACCO.

White lead, ground and dry, whiting, Venetian red, Spanish brown, red led and rosepink, chrome, green and yellow, white, yellow, and red.

Bronze and Gold Leaf.

Litherage, Varnish and Turpentine; also, glue, indigo, cam-wood, borax chalk, copperas, Madder rotten-stone; &c.

FOOLS CAP & LETTER PAPER

Plain and Ruled Blank Books;

DUTCH & ENGLISH ALMANACKS.

BLUE & BLACK WRITING FLUID; QUILLS; &c.

Caster and sweet oil, camphor, bone and nerve linament.

Ladies Gaiters and Slippers,

MEN'S BOOTS & BROGANS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

Fall and Winter Strained Oil.

ROSIN, PITCH, & OAKUM.

CROTCH and SHADEY MAHOGANY VENEERING.

Travelling baskets of assorted sizes.

A large quantity of window glass of different sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, and 12 by 18. Also a large assortment of window sash.

ALBANY WARE, COOKING STOVES.

With copper furniture, and stove pipe, of various sizes, also a few dozen

AME'S SHOVELS & SPADES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery and Glass-Ware;

Also a few setts of China.

The above goods were selected with great care and will be sold as cheap as at any store west of the mountains. Please call and examine the goods and prices; before purchasing elsewhere.

R. W. TAYLOR,
Ft. Wayne, Nov. 12, 1841. Corner of Calhoun & Columbia streets.

CALL AT THE
American House.

THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with every ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

T. J. LEWIS.
April 17, 1841. 50

N. B. The American House was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place and the occupants intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas J. Lewis and John Embry, is by mutual consent this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle the same by note, or otherwise with either Embry or Lewis. The said Lewis is to receive all debts due the house and to pay all bills against said house.

T. J. LEWIS,
J. EMBRY.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 13, '41. 15

PHILO RUMSEY,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ON COLUMBIA STREET,
Two doors east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office,
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

THE subscriber will pay one cent per pound for old iron.
R. HOOD.
September 25, '41. 13

J. Hawley's Anti-Bilious Pills.

FOR several years the proprietor has devoted particular attention to diseases, having discovered and prepared a medicine peculiarly efficacious for those diseases that fall to the lot of many to be afflicted with, which are particularly recommended in the label accompanying each box of his pills, give immediate relief, and have restored thousands, where all other means failed. These pills are prepared from rare and powerful plants; they are mild but active cathartic medicines, there is in them a peculiar quality for removing symptoms of irritation arising from a foul stomach and bowels. These pills are superior to any other physic as they do not cause any disagreeable sensation or griping, pains, or nausea; as most kinds of purgative medicine does; instead they impart new vigor and strength to the system; create a good appetite, and wholesome digestion; these pills are found to be a most certain and effectual preventative of fevers, jaundice, bilious and other cholics, and for liver, stomach complaints, and all diseases connected therewith, such as dispepsia, loss of appetite, headache, giddiness, costive state of the bowels, piles, pains in either side, stupor, weakness, depression of spirits, and often disturbed sleep, diseases of the skin, and worms, so frequent in children; does a person feel a loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, faintness or hollowness in the stomach, or morbid craving for food, pain or an uneasy sensation at the pit of the stomach with a soreness; a slight chill or a pain in the head; sure symptoms of fevers, a few doses of these pills taken in season is sure to remove and cure all such difficulties. Price 25 cents per box.

Prepared and sold by J. Hawley, Con. Also for sale by J. H. Marsh, 71 Pearl street, N. Y. general agent.

Also HAWLEY'S SALVE, a most valuable article for sale by
EVANS & HILL, Gen Agents,
Wholesale or retail.

LOOK HERE, gentlemen, and every living person; you are all hereby notified that no claims need be presented to me for payment, unless it is authenticated by my own hand writing, or personally contracted by myself, as I will pay no debt contracted by my wife Catharine, or any other person, without any exception.

CHARLES DEGAIRES.
Ft. Wayne, Oct 30, '41. 19

CLARKE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED TEMPLE OF
FORTUNE.
WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

Correspondents at a distance can procure tickets in any Lottery advertised by any vender in the United States, by addressing John M. Clarke Wheeling Va.

The expense of publishing all the capital prizes sold by John M. Clarke would be too great to admit of, consequently his correspondents and the public know but little of the numerous SPLENDID capitals he is distributing every month.

I receive a great many letters with neither Post mark to them, or any place of residence named inside. Correspondents ordering tickets will always be particular in giving the town, county, and state from which they write.

SYNOPSIS OF BRILLIANT SCHEMES, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1841.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Extra Class 32,
Draws at Jersey City, December 1st, 1841.
Capital $15,000.

1 prize of	$15,000	1	$2,000
1 "	$10,000	10	1000 each

Whole tickets only $5—shares in proportion.

WELLSBURGH LOTTERY.
Class L draws at Alexandria Dec. 4th, 1841.
Capital $30,000.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	8,000
1	10,000	1	4,000
1	3,130	30	1,500

Whole tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Va MONONGALIA EXTRA, Class 33,
Draws at Jersey City, December 8th, 1841.
Capital $17,000.

1 prize of	17,000	1 prize of	3,000
1 "	5,000	1	1,500
1 "	1,372	5	1,000

Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

Va. MONONGOLIA LOTEERY Class O.
Draws at Alexandria December 11th, 1841.
Capital 30,000 dollars.

1 prize of	$30,000	1	6,000
1	12,000	1	4,000
1	3,492	10	1,750
10	1,250	10	1,000

Whole tickets only $12—shares in proportion.

Va. MONONGALIA EXTRA, Class 31.
Draws at Jersey City, December 15th, 1841.
CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$20,000	1	5,000
1	3,030	1	2,000
25	1,500	20	1000

Whole tickets $5—shares in proportion.

WELLSBURG LOTTERY.
Class M. draws at Alexandria December 18th, 1841.
Capital 35,294 dollars.
Nett to the fortunate holder $30,000.

1 prize of	35,294	1 prize of	4,000
1	10,000	50	1,000
1	1,603	each	

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Va. MONONGALIA LOTTERY Extra 35.
RICH SCHEME.
4 Capitals of $10,000, besides 20 of 1000, &c.
Tickets only $5—shares in proportion.

LEESBURG LOTTERY.
Extra Class 37, draws at Wilmington, Del. Dec. 23, 1841.
Capital 30 000 dollars.

1 prize of	10,000	1 prize of	7,000
1	5,000	1	2,810
1	3,000	50	1,000

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

LEESBURGH LOTTERY.
Class Q draws at Alexandria Dec. 15th 1841.
Capital 20,000 dollars.

1 prize of	5,000	1 prize of	2,500
1	2,000	1	1,380

ALSO—10 prizes of $1,000 each.
Whole tickets only $4 50—shares in proportion.

LEESBURG LOTTERY.
Extra Class 38, draws at Jersey City, Dec. 29 1841.
Capital 17,000 dollars.

1 prize of	7,000	1 prize of	4,000
1	2,400	1	1,700
1	1,198	10	1,250

Tickets 5$—Shares in proportion.

MONONGALIA LOTTERY.
MAMMOTH SCHEME
Capital 40,000,

1 prize of	$15,000	1 prize of	10,000
2	6,000	5	5,000
10	3,000	30	1,000

And 60 capitals of $5,00 each.
Whole tickets only $10—shares in proportion.
Address your orders to the great prize seller,
JOHN M CLARKE
No 127 Main street,
Wheeling, Va.

Allen Circuit court, spring term, A. D. 1842.
Jacob Nelson vs Solomon E. Bennet } Foreign Attachment.

BE it remembered that on the eighth day of November, A. D 1841, the plaintiff in this action filed in the clerks office of the Allen circuit court an affidavit by him subscribed and sworn to before said clerk wherein he deposeth and saith that said Soloman E. Bennett is justly indebted to him, said affiant in the sum of two hundred and seventy six dollars and 90 cents, and that said Bennett is not a resident of the state of Indiana, and the said plaintiff having filed bond as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from said Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of the county of Allen, which writ has been returned to said office by the Sheriff aforesaid, with the following endorsed thereon, to wit: "By virtue of the within writ I have attached the west half of the north east quarter of section 21, township 32, north of range 11 east, containing 80 acres, also the north east half of the north east half of section 30, township 32, north of range 11 east containing 40 acres as the property of Soloman E. Bennett, and with the assistance of William Bennett have appraised the same at two dollars per acre. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, Solomon E Bennett to appear at the next term of the Allen Circuit court and defend said writ or the same will be determined in his absence.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
Nov. 27, 1841. 22c
Ewing & Brackenridge, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

State of Indiana, Wells County, ss.
Wells Probate court, November Term, 1841.
Washington Bryant vs Nathan Rowe et al. heirs of G. Bryant dec. } Petition for partition.

NOW comes said petitioner, by Greer his attorney and files his petition in these words (here insert) and it appearing to the court that Nathan Rowe and Margaret Rowe his wife, late Margaret Bryant, Thomas Compton and Nancy Compton his wife, late Nancy Bryant, John McCoy, and Mary his wife, late Mary Bryant, Amanda Bryant, Elizabeth Bryant, Madison Bryant, Ezra Bryant, Jackson Bryant and Delila Bryant, heirs at law of George Bryant, of the county of Fayette, and state of Ohio, deceased, are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to said heirs, by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen and state of Indiana, and of general circulation in said county of Wells, for three consecutive weeks, for more than four weeks before the first day of the next term of this court, notifying said heirs that unless they appear on the first day of the next term of this court, and plead answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed as to them, and a decree had thereon accordingly in their absence.

BOWEN HALE, Cl'k.
November 11, 1841. 22c

If customers were generally in the habit of saying to the merchant, "I see you advertise such and such articles and wish to look at them"—all doubts of the advantages of liberal advertising would soon vanish.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution [illegible] to me directed [illegible] I will offer at the [illegible] of Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 11th day of December 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following described lands, wit:

A part of the section of land granted by the United States to Anthony Shane, by the treaty held at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, in the year 1818, between the United States and the Miami nation of Indians. Bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south west bank of the river St. Mary's [illegible] tion, thence south twenty five degrees west, along the [illegible] sixty four chains to the south western corner of said section, thence south, thirty four degrees east, eight nine chains and forty five links, along the south western boundary of said section, thence north nineteen degrees east, seventy six chains and eighty seven links, to the St. Mary's river, thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] hundred and forty acres.

I will offer the rents and profits for 7 years to come, and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above lands to satisfy an execution in favor of Reuben J. Dawson.

J. BERKEY, Sheriff.
November 18, '41. 21c

Great Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, issued on a Judgement or Decree in Chancery, obtained in the Allen Circuit Court, at the October term 1841, by Henry Laverty and Daniel W. Gantley, against Robert Brackenridge and Hugh M'Culloch, administrators of the estate of John B. Boure, deceased, and Nancy Boure, widow of the said John B. Boure, and Louis Boure, Adaline Boure, Desdemonia Boure, and Braton Boure, heirs at law of the said John B. Boure, for the sum of $8,691 93 and costs, I will offer at Public Auction, and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th day of December next, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, (provided the same shall bring one half its appraised value,) the following described premises, viz:—a section of land known and described as a section of land granted and reserved to the son of George Hunt, at the Treaty made and concluded at St. Marys in Ohio, on the 6th day of October A. D. 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians; situated on the west side of the St. Marys River, in the county of Allen, adjoining two sections of land granted and reserved to [illegible]. And also, the following lots of lands situated in the town of Fort Wayne of said county, and known and designated on the original plat of the said town, as town lots No. thirty six (36) and fifty two (52); which said land and town lots will be divided and sold in the manner, and on the terms and conditions following, to wit: The said section of land will be divided into, and sold in eight parts or lots, as nearly equal in size and quality as shall be found most convenient for purchasers.

The said lot No. thirty-six (36) will be divided into, and sold in three equal lots, of the width of twenty feet each on Columbia street, and thence back by parallel lines to the northern end of the said lot, fronting and adjoining the Wabash and Erie Canal, so that the lots shall be twenty feet wide at each end of the same.

The said lot No. fifty-two (52) will be divided into, and sold in six lots of the following description, viz: Three lots twenty feet wide, fronting on Columbia street, running back southwardly parallel with Calhoun street, eighty feet, so as to make each of the said last mentioned lots twenty feet wide and eighty feet deep. One lot on the Alley that is bounded on the south end of said lot No. fifty-two, to extend across the south end of said lot, to be sixty feet long and thirty feet wide at each end, lying upon the Alley and fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, thirty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, fifty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, and thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street; which said premises will be sold on an equal credit of four, eight, twelve, and sixteen months, in equal instalments, each purchaser giving his note or bond in the security for the payment of the purchase money, to the said Laverty and Gantly, to the approval of their Attorneys, which said notes or bonds are to bear interest at the rate of seven per centum from the date.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said 25th day of December next, and be continued from time to time according to the decree.

The property thus offered is very valuable, and those who wish to purchase some of the most desirable property in town or country, can now have an opportunity for investments which they will do well to improve.

JOSEPH BERKMY, Sheriff
Fort Wayne, Nov. 17, 1841. Allen co.

Sheriff's Sale:

BY virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Daniel Coller, I will offer at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 11th day of December, 1841, between the hours of ten and 4 o'clock of said day the following described lands, to wit: The west half of the north east quarter, in section 11, township 32, range 12 east, and also the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section 6 township 32, range 13 east, in all 120 acres; I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, and if it fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above lands to satisfy one execution in favor of the state of Indiana and one in favor of E. Coller.

J BERKEY, Sh'ff.
Nov. 18, 1841. 21c

STRAYED from Matthias Hitz, about the first of September, one cow motley white, and small red spots all over her back and sides, about five years old, no particular marks known, whoever will return the said cow, or give information where she may be found shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

M. FITZ.
Ft. Wayne Nov. 6, '41. 19c

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Columbia are notified that their claims must be filed in the Clerk's office before the next session of the Allen Probate court as a final adjustment of all claims will then be made.

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to

O. W. JEFFERDS, Adm'r.
Ft. Wayne, Nov. 11, '41. 20c

Look Out.

THE taxes for the year 1841 if not paid at my office by the 25th day of December next, will have to be made by distress and sale of property. Attention to this on your part will save penalty and costs, and on mine trouble.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE,
Treasurer of A. C.
Office up stairs, 2 doors west of the New York and Indiana House.
Ft. Wayne, Nov. 6, '41. 19tf

MUHLER & GRAFFE,
CABINET, CHAIR AND
SOFA MANUFACTORY,
Two doors west of Mr. [illegible] Hotel, on Columbia street.

PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.

[illegible] Mr. John Moffat. [illegible] the lower part of the city [illegible] case was so singular and remarkable, that he [illegible] attended their administration [illegible] where a fair trial has been given, [illegible] their favorable [illegible]

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health, as it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar gland, in which the bile is first prepared, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the digestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes, very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impared constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhoea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

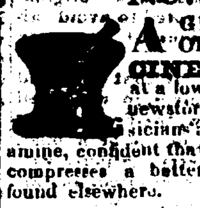
DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood [illegible] circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores,

---

[illegible] complexions. The use of these pills for a [illegible] Rheumatism, [illegible] Common colds and influenza, will be removed by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a [illegible] recommendation [illegible] five years, and that he tried [illegible] Medicine [illegible]

[illegible] For sale [illegible]
Ft. Wayne, Aug. [illegible] 1841.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, IA.
Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office.
G. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.
Aug. 28, '41.



New Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the new store of E. A. Campbell. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this, with his former stock compresses a better assortment than can be found elsewhere.

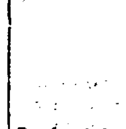
R. DYKES.

Butchering! Ho!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that they are engaged in the butchering business, on Columbia street, next door to Vananda's tavern, where may always be found beef, veal, pork, sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season, and will be thankful to all those who will favor them with their custom.

VAN ANDA & BEESON.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 14, 1841. 12c

NEW YORK & INDIANA HOUSE.



THE subscriber has taken and fitted up in a superior style the well known establishment formerly kept by S. Sowers and others then called WASHINGTON HALL.

His furniture is new; his bed rooms are well furnished with good beds and his table with the best the country can afford.

His bar will be furnished with the choicest liquors, and his stable with good hay and careful hostlers.

The subscriber will not attempt to particularize what he has got or what he will get; what he can or what he will do to make his house more desirable than any in the city; but let it suffice that from his long experience in tavern keeping in Findley, Tiffin, and other places in Ohio he trusts he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

S. LEARD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct 15, '41. 16c

N. B. L. S. has always on hand horses and buggeys to let.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1838. 29

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Daniel Johnson dec'd, will agreeably to an adjournment of the sale that was authorised by the Probate Court of Huntington county to take place on the 16th day of October last, offer for sale at the Court House in said county, on Monday, the 22d November, inst., the farm lately occupied by said Daniel Johnson, dec'd, about one mile from the town of Huntington, containing 132 acres, being the fractional n. e. b west qr. of section 13, town 28, range 9 east. The terms will be one third in hand, one third in six months and one third in twelve months.

PATRICK M'CARTY,
[illegible] MURRAY, Adm'rs.
Nov. 6, 1841. 20c

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*, (externally) in the following complaints:

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.—

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.
New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

[illegible] Store Again!

THE undersigned is now receiving a very general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, FAMILY GROCERIES, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, QUEENS WARE and GLASS WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, BOOKS, &c which will be sold for *ready pay ONLY, and at [illegible] prices* [illegible] White wood, Poplar Lumber, seasoned, and shingles [illegible]

Oct. 30th. NATHAN FARRAND.

A list of [illegible] at the [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
[illegible]	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chillicothe
Do do payable at Far. & Mech. bk. Phil.	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial [illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers & mechanics bk of Steubenville	Steubenville
Franklin bank of Columbus	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio Bank	Lancaster
[illegible]	[illegible]
Urbana banking Co.	Urbana
Western Reserve bank	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois*	Shawnetown
branch	Lawrenceville
do	Alton
do	Jacksonville
do	Pekin
State bank of Illinois*	Springfield
branch	Galena
do	Chicago
do	Quincy
do	Jacksonville
do	Alton
do	Vandalia
do	Mount Carmel
do	Belville
do	Danville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing, according to the detectors are taken.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY renders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky, and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!—Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

Gifts for the Season.

The following beautiful Books for Presents are adapted particularly for the Holidays, and will be published early this fall, by

S. COLMAN, 14 John street, New York,
For the Proprietor.

POETS OF AMERICA—A Gift for 1842—a new volume, rich in style, most beautifully illustrated by 36 *original designs*, executed on *steel*, and much more highly finished than the volume issued in 1839, and is in all respects worthy a place in every library.

"We are confident this will be the most elegant book of the season."—*Boston Times.*

"This work ought to be exhibited in the capitals of Europe as a specimen of what America is doing."—*Tribune.*

"Few books can be obtained that will prove more acceptable as a holiday present, (and at the same time of enduring value) than this splendid work."—*Evening Jurnal*

"The intrinsic excellence of the contents render the "Poets of America, far more valuable than ordinary Gifts."—*Boston Atlas.*

"This work will undoubtedly take the lead of the Annuals for 1842, & constitute a permanent ornament of the centre table."—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

YOUTH'S KEEPSAKE—a Gift for Christmas and New Year—interesting, instructive, beautiful, and adapted in style, &c., to the ages of 10 to 14.

ANNUALETTE—a very pretty gift for 1842—designed for children from 7 to 10 years of age.

CHILD'S GEM—a new volume, for the *little folks*, and affectionately dedicated to them. The engravings in this volume are numerous, and executed in beautiful style. The binding is in fine leather, with gold back and sides, and the price is within the means of all.

CHILDS TOKEN, also for little folks, illustrated with engravings from copper and wood, and very neatly bound by Bradly.

ALSO THE

LADIES ANNUAL REGISTER for 1842.—By Mrs. Hall of Boston, formerly edited by Mrs. Gilmer. This work is particularly adapted to the domestic relations of social life, and comprises numerous useful recipes, directions for the cultivation of flowers, anecdotes, &c.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

LIFE OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. By B. F. Barrett. This volume gives a general account of the greatest philosopher of the last century, and also extracts from several of his principal works, by which a correct outline of the author and his writings may be known. Price 50 cents.

"A WEEK IN WALL STREET, by one who knows

VICTIM OF CHANCERY, or a Debtor's Experience. By the Author of "A Week in Wall Street"—written in a different vein from that work. It is a story of thrilling interest, founded on facts, and excellent in morals.

INSUBORDINATION—An American Story of Real life. By T. S Arthur, of Baltimore.

NEW COMIC ALMANAC for 1842, illustrated by forty designs by Cruickshank and others—full of wit and anecdotes, without vulgarity.

MUSICAL ALMANAC for 1842, an entirely new affair containing 14 pieces of Music, musical anecdotes, &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—School Books, and Miscellaneous Works of every description, supplied on the most favorable terms by

S. COLMAN, agent for publishers,
14, John street, near Broadway.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!

At the Western Cash Store.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which he offers for sale at unusually low prices for cash or in exchange for wheat, corn, oats, Furs and Peltries.

The Assortment Consists in part of

Beaver, lion-skin & pilot cloths; blue, black, invisible green, cadet, mixed and brown broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, hard-times, &c. &c.

DRESS FROCKS & OVERCOATS.

ALSO, White, Green and red Flannels, PLAIN and plaid linseys, Mackinaw, and Horse blankets,

FLOOR AND STAIR CARPETING, &c.

Vestings, Silk velvet, Plain and Figured Satines, satin striped Merino, and Alpacha cloth Mous de-laines, chintz, fancy, and mourning calicoes.

PLAIN, BARRED, AND STRIPED

MUSLINS AND CAMBRICKS,

Bishop Lawns, linen bobinetts, assorted. Also linen and cambrick edgings and insertions,

ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Silk, Merino, and Chally Shawls and handkerchiefs:

Veils, Scarfs, and Belts.

Kid, pic nic, and plain silk gloves and mits: Also men's Buck gloves and Mittens.

Silk, Worsted, Cotton, and Woolen Hose, plain and ribbed.

Russia diaper of different patterns, Tickings and Drillings of various qualities. Fur, Seal, Plush, and Cloth caps; Great Falls and Chicopee Sheetings and shirtings, cotton yarn; wicking, batting and wadding.

Carpet-warp of assorted colors.

Iron, American, English blister, and cast steel, and wire of assorted sizes, wrought and cut nails and spikes, trace and log chains,

HAND, COMPASS AND KEY HOLE SAWS.

Axes, Chisels, Gouges, Augurs, Gimblets, and brace bitts, mortice, and Carpenters locks, Norfolk latches, Butts and screws,

JAPAN & GERMAN LAMPS.

KNIVES & FORKS.

Brittania Tea pots, also Tea and Table spoons, wheel heads, Skates dinner and sleigh bells, etc.

FLOUR, SALT, AND SUGAR.

Rice, pepper and pimento; Young Hyson, Gunpowder and black tea, Coffee and chocolate, tapioca, raisins, citron, &c. &c.

Starch and Saleratus, Sperm and Wax-candles, Snuff, common, Cavendish,

CUT & DRY TOBACCO.

White lead, ground and dry, whiting, Venetian red, Spanish brown, red led and rose-pink, chrome, green and yellow, white, yellow, and red,

Bronze and Gold Leaf.

Litherage, Varnish and Turpentine: also glue, indigo, cam-wood, borax chalk copperas, Madder rotten-stone: &c.

FOOLS-CAP & LETTER PAPER

Plain and Ruled Blank Books;

DUTCH & ENGLISH ALMANACKS.

BLUE & BLACK WRITING FLUID; QUILLS; &c.

Caster and sweet oil, camphor, bone and nerve linament.

Ladies Gaiters and Slippers.

MEN'S BOOTS & BROGANS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

Fall and Winter Strained Oil.

ROSIN, PITCH, & OAKUM.

CROTCH and SHADED MAHOGANY VENEERING.

Travelling baskets of assorted sizes.

A large quantity of window glass of different sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, and 12 by 18. Also a large assortment of window sash,

ALBANY WARE, COOKING STOVES.

With copper furniture, and stove pipe of various sizes, also a few dozen

AME'S SHOVELS & SPADES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

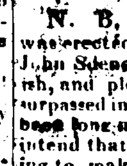
Crockery and Glass-Ware;

Also a few setts of China.

The above goods were selected with great care and will be sold as cheap as at any store west of the mountains. Please call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

R. W. TAYLOR,
Ft. Wayne, Nov. 12, 1841. Corner of Calhoun & Columbia streets.

CALL AT THE
American House.



THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court-House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

T. J. LEWIS.
April 17, 1841. 50c

N. B. The **American House** was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c, &c, is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place and the occupants intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas J. Lewis and John Embry, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle the same by note, or otherwise with either Embry or Lewis. The said Lewis is to receive all debts due the house and to pay all debts against said house.

T. J. LEWIS,
J. EMBRY.
Ft. Wayne, Oct 13, '41. 15c

PHILO RUMSEY,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ON COLUMBIA STREET,
Two door east of J. B. Dubois, [illegible]
Fort Wayne,
Indiana.

[illegible]

THE subscriber will pay one cent per pound [illegible]
September 25, '41. 13c

J. Hawley's
Anti Bilious Pills.

FOR several years the proprietor has devoted particular attention to diseases, having discovered and prepared a medicine peculiarly efficacious for those diseases that fall to the lot of man to be afflicted with, which are particularly recommended in the label accompanying each box of his pills, give immediate relief, and have restored thousands, where all other means have failed. These pills are prepared from rare and powerful plants: they are mild but active cathartic medicines; there is in them a peculiar quality for removing symptoms of irritation arising from a foul stomach and bowels. These pills are superior to any other physic as they do not cause any disagreeable sensation or griping pains, or nausea; as most kinds of purgative medicine does: instead they impart new vigor and strength to the system; create a good appetite and wholesome digestion; those pills are found to be a most certain and effectual preventative of fevers, jaundice, bilious and other cholics, and for liver, stomach complaints, and all diseases connected therewith, such as dispepsia, loss of appetite, head-ache, giddiness, costive state of the bowels, piles, pains in either side, stupor, weakness, depression of spirits, and often disturbed sleep; diseases of the skin, and worms, so frequent in children; does a person feel a loss of appetite, bad tase in the mouth, faintness or hollowness in the stomach, or morbid craving for food, pains or an uneasy sensation at the pit of the stomach with a rougness; a slight chill or a pain in the back, sure symptoms of fevers, a few doses of these pills taken in season is sure to remove and cure all such difficulties. Price 25 cents per box.

Prepared and sold by J Hawley, Con. Also for sale by J. B. Marsh, 71 Pearl street, N. Y. general agent.

Also [illegible] SALVE, a most valuable article for sale by

EVANS & HILL, Gen Agents,
Wholesale or retail.

LOOK HERE. [illegible] gentlemen, and every living [illegible] I will hereby notify [illegible] claims need be presented to me for [illegible] as it is authenticated by my own hand writing [illegible] other person, without any exceptions.

[illegible]
Ft. Wayne, Oct 30, '41. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL.

GREAT YIELD OF WOOL.—Mr. Harvey Strong, of this vicinity, has a sheep from which he has sheared 10lbs. of fine wool this year. Do the farmers of Laporte County know what an easy matter it is to raise fifty such sheep, and that their fleeces in the New York Market would bring $250, while the transportation would not amount to over $10?—*Laporte Whig.*

CURIOUS PRODUCT.—The New Orleans Bee says: "We saw an agricultural curiosity lately, in the shape of an ear of corn, upon the extremity of which near the pendant silky fibres, were firmly engrafted four or five large pods of kidney beans. The negro gril who had this singular product, was two ignorant to inform us how the process of engrafing had been managed."

EXPERIMENTS—Forly years passed away after the Spinach was cultivated by a few of the wealthy, before it was offered in the city markets in the United States. Rhubarb, or pie plant, was almost as long coming into favor, and the Tomato, which is one of the most wholesome and grateful of vegetables, is yet but partially known among farmers. We know a farmer who only a year or two since, destroyed tomatto vines for fear the fruit would poison his children and pigs. History tells us, the French physicians condemned potatoes as poisonous, after they had been extensively used a hundred years.—Our finest fruits have been produced by experimenting with trees which bore what was unpalatable in a wild state, and even some of our most splendid flowets, when in their forests, are by no means sightly.—The Empress of China ascertained the *modus operandi* of making silk by experimenting with disgusting worms, on the mulberry leaf, and may we not suppose, experiments will yet bring into use many things more universally rejected. Let no one be afraid to experiment, for it has been by experiments, all discoveries in the arts and sciences have been made.—*Ten. Agr.*

DOMESTIC SILK.—We have received a skein of sewing silk manufactured by E. Lock, of Aurora, Kane county, Illinois. It has been exhibited to several dealers in the article, and persons who use it, and they pronounced it, in many respects, equal to the imported article. The want of proper machinery is evident in the twist of the thread, but the strength is greater, notwithstanding this, than most of the imported silk.—*St. Louis Repub.*

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Among the "distinguished strangers" who visited our city on Commencement day, we noticed a *four legged Chicken* which was hatched in the henery of a farmer in the nighboring town of Orange. It had attained to about the size of a quail, and appeared to be as healthy and sprightly as any of the feathered race. In its general appearance there was nothing to distinguish it from ordinary chickens, except an extra pair of legs, which were attached to its body near that extremity where the tail is appendid. These extra drumsticks appear to be but little if any use; although they are well formed, and furnished with the usual appendage of feet, claws, &c. They had not, however, kept up with the *fore legs* in growth; but were far *behind* their compeers, in size as well as location. On unfolding the wings, they were found to be provided with an extra pair of joints. What is very remarkable, in the natural history of this little fellow, is the fact that he is a *quadruped,* while all his numerous family connections, from parents brothers and sisters, down to the remotest degree of cousinship are mere *bipeds.*—*Far. Gaz.*

CHARCOAL FOR SHEEP.—A gentleman who owns a large real estate in Maine, tells us that sheep are very fond of charcoal, and will eat it in considerable quantities. He names several instances in which they have been known to thrive rapidly, and to rid them of ticks when they could have access to coal and coal dust. Our friends who keep sheep will do well to consider whether free access to a coal-pit would not prove as useful to sheep as to hogs, and tend to prevent or to mitigate the diseases to which they are subject. We are inclined to think it probable, that coal dust would prove very unwelcome to ticks and to other vermin, which find a harbor in the coats of animals; but we have never tried it.—*Ex.*

The following we copy from an elegent speech of Mr. Tillinghast, delived at Providence on the 4th of July, at a dinner table, with a baud of surviving soldiers of the revolution:

"The first blood drawn from the veins of a British officer in that great quarrel, was drawn by a shot from a Rhode Island musket—upon our own waves, within sight from the tower of that temple where we have this morning heard the scenes and principals of the revolution so eloquently reviewed by the orator of the day. The owner of that musket still lives in honor among us, characterized by that native resolution, which the lapse of 67 years from that time has not been able to extinguish or abate. The first sword that waved in triumph upon the surmounted rampart at Yorktown, was a Rhode Island sword, as he clambered up the work, received upon his hands and arms the stabs of the bayonets that were aimed at his life; and having gained the summit and planted himself there he lifted his sword aloft in his bleeding hand, and called aloud to his friends and foes, "Captain Stephen Onley's company forms here."

Love is found in gentle hearts.—It dwells not amid the riots of pleasure—it dies in the glare of splendor and cannot live in a heart devoted to dress and weak follies; it is more mature in quietness than loud applause or the world's praise. Give me the sharply d fied feelings of a young and timid girl, and I leave you the professions of a gaudy coquette.

Few occurrences are so bad, but they may be made still worse, or so good as not to be improved, by the manner in which we meet them.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take any thing for their own use, but merely to pass it to another—*Steel.*

HORRIBLE.—The Natchitoches Herald records a most horrible transaction, in which some Texas marauders were engaged. They crossed over the line into the United States Territory, and captured a man named Boatright, whom they intended to bury alive. He stood by and saw them digging his grave, when he started to run for a thicket—a dozen muskets were leveled at him, and he fell a lifeless corpse.—his offence was that he refused to recognize their authority, and expressed his opposition to their many lawless acts.

Dow.jr., discourses thus of dandies:—They are mere walking sticks for female flirts, ornamented with brass heads, and barely touched with the varnish of etiquet. Brass heads, did I say? Nay, their caputs are only half ripe musk melons with monstrous thick rinds, and all hollow inside containing the seeds of foolishness swimming about with a vast quantity of sap. Their moral garments are a double breasted coat of vanity; padded with pride, and lined with the silk of self complacency: their outer apparel is all in keeping and imported fresh from the devil's wholesale and retail ready made clothing establishment. Tinkered up with broad cloth, finger rings, safely chains soft sodder, vanity and impudence, they are no more silver than a plated tea spoon is solid silver. I detest a dandy as a cat does a wet floor. There are some fools in this world who after a incubation will hatch out from a hot bed of pride a sickly brood of fuzzy ideas, and then go strutting along the path of pomposity with all the self importance of a speckled hen with a black chicken. I have antipathy to such people.

THE RIGHT OF INSTUCTION.—"Look hea, Pompey," said a negro, yesterday, to a brother darkey, both of whom were working at the "burnt district,"—look hea, Pompy what for you no put more water in dat mortar?"

"Just cause as how I don't like to do it, nigger—dat's all."

"Vell, I tell you wot it is; I instruct you to do it—dat's nuff."

"No, it aut nuf, neider, nigger. I'm no Wirginny 'strictionist,' no how; dis child's a creole nigger, and so be his childere's fore em."—*N. O. Pic.*

Said a fellow to a Jew, a while ago, 'did you know that they hang Jews and Jackasses together in England?' No, I didn't,' replied the Israelite; but if it be true, it is fortunate that you and I are not there; for one of us might be hung for his nation and the other for his nature; and there would be an end of us both.

Coopering *Establishment.*

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street,* one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41   9

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT, which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the ducriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October.   F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841.   6

Dr. Fall's

CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

THIS discovery will undoubtedly confer upon the human family the greatest blessings that the inventive genius and labors of man have ever bestowed upon suffering in any age of the world. Until this remedy was discovered, the consumption had been considered as the certain destroyer of a large portion of the human race. Seizing the youth, the middle-aged, and the old indiscriminately, and plunging them into an untimely grave. Who has not beheld with sorrow, the blooming girls and the young men, who but a few months before, promised to make ornaments to society and the world, nipped, as it were, in the bud and consigned to the world of spirits, just as they were appearing upon the stage of action?

Fortunately for suffering humanity, the discovery of this medicine has struck from the catalogue of diseases, the terrors of the most horrible malady that has ever withered the hopes of man.

It is an Indian remedy that was discovered in the year 1836. Dr. FALL having been surprised at the wonderful fact, that not a single case of consumption had ever been known to take place among them, was induced to belive that they must be in possession of some cure for this most interesting of all diseases. After much exertion, for a term of more than three years spent at intervals among children of the forest, a receipt for this disease was obtained and its life preserving principle are now offered through the medium of this medicine to all mankind. For a proof of the fact, that all the Indian tribes of the American continent possess a knowledge of this remedy, it is only necessary to remark that there is not one single instance on record or even a traditional account among them, of any Indian ever having died of consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition and one of the most innocent medicines in the world, and like all other articles of medicine, used by the Indian tribes, it is simple in its composition.

DIRECTIONS.

Persons afflicted with consumption, must take half a tea spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea spoonful just before going to bed at night. Patients afflicted with this dreadful disease, by using it as above directed two or three month, will find themselves entirely clear of the pain in the breast, and free from the cough which accompanies the consumption.

It is, also, best medicine in use, for persons who are troubled with spitting of blood, and slight hacking coughs, pain in the breast, &c., which, when let run on for months, so frequently terminate in consumption. Two or three bottles will, in all cases, relieve the patient and restore the health entirely. It will entirely relieve the patient from the night coughs, which are so distressing, in a few hours from the time it is first taken.

Taken in doses of a tea spoonful at bed time, it will relieve the most inveterate colds and asthma.

EVANS & HILL, AGENTS—*Fort Wayne.*
SAM'L MOORE—*Huntington.*
W. B. & J. BARLOW—*Logan.*
RODMAN & CO.—*Wabashtown.*
J. M. DEFREES—*Peru.*

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorised agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162½ Nassau St. N. Y.
PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

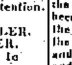
Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus" or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of ay party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it began, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Raisins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to
WILSON & COMPANY
Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention.

Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840.   1o

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

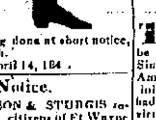
SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841.   5

John H. Waugh,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.



BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line. Mending done at short notice, with neatness and despatch.

City of Fort Wayne, April 14, 184 .

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bome as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter.   THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840.   22-tf

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

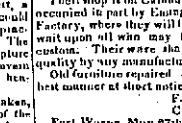
SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841.   33c

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Ewinger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840.   47-1y.

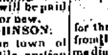
CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has in operation at Huntington, In., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.



W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 22, 1841   49e

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c, should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two, of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough, and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

INDIANA OFFICERS' GUIDE AND FARMERS MANUEL.

THE sale of the entire first andsecond editions of this work and the numerous and continued calls of those in want of a copy, have induced the publishers to offer to the public a new, enlarged and, it is believed, much improved edition. Some alterations have been made in the arrangement of the work, and a considerable amount of matter that is of but little use has been omitted, & one hundred pages of new and useful matter introduced. A concise treatise upon law of Evidence and Partnership has been carefully prepared and introduced, which will be useful to Justices who are almost daily called upon to decide and arrasing questions of law which arise upon these subjects; also, a Table of Interst calculated from one day to twelve months inclusive, which will be found useful to every man.

The Publishers are enabled to give an assurance that this work has been prepared and gotten up with great care and labor by a gentleman of the best qualifications, and as far as changes have been made in the statutes since the publication of the last edition, and so far as they come within the scope of this work have been carefully noticed and introduced in their proper places. It is a safe and sure guide to direct the office holder in a proper and legal discharge of his duty, and give aid to the farmer, mechanic & business man in the daily transactions of business in drawing Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Wills, Checks, Notes, &c. &c. This work is printed on good paper and in superior style, and bound in neat law binding. It contains 426 royal octavo duodecimo pages.

The price will, IN ALL CASES, be ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS for a single copy. A reasonable deduction made to those that purchase to sell again. Address letters post paid to

WM. STACY & Co.
Indianapolis.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster was been introduced into America, other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful ability, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

Those pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production, being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Bass, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified ablution upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E. Marnard & Co, State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Faker, do Warsaw,

Red Bird! Red Bird!

THE undersigned would inform Travellers, Merchants and every body, that he is now running, and will continue to run, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a new and commodious, neat, comfortable, and fast-running

CANAL BOAT,

for the transportation of passengers and freight from Lafayette to the State line, and all intermediate ports, Logansport, Fort Mahon, &c., and would respectfully invite all Travellers, Merchants, &c., to give him a fair trial and an opportunity to convince them that he can carry them and their freight as cheap and swift as any other person, and a *leetle* cheaper.

JOHN BARBER.

Fort Wayne, August 4th, 1841.   77.

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENINGPOST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIENDS well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF, shall be the GREATEST INDUCEMENT

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy,* WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; not only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypotheses, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union is in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to he following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hoffland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Linscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton; William P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Moris.

H. Hastings Weld; Alfred B. Street; C. F. Dauniels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankee," "Dawn Esstere," ect. Charles Gilmuth, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey-

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonne B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deeny, Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Indies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN.
108 Fulton Street N.Y.

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occuring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occurr very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON,
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.

VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the same price, viz: *one dollar* per year *paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume complete are still on hand, and for *two* dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress at their late session; connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

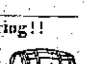
The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Oct. 6, 1841.

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41.   16c

PROSPECTUS OF THE

OHIO STATESMAN.

During the Session—or by the year.

AGAIN does another Session of the Ohio Legislature approach, and again do we present ourselves before the People, pledging ourselves to give as extensive and correct reports of its proceedings, as able, impartial and talented *Reporters* are capable of doing. It is with peculiar gratification that we look forward to the meeting of the next Legislature. From an almost hopeless minority, we find the people again placing the power of the State in the hands of the Democratic party, from which it had been wrested by "pipe laying," and hard cider debauches.

We feel great assurance that the Democratic members elected will not disappoint the hopes of the People. The Banks must now *resume* or go into *liquidation*—and as a resumption will do away with even the pretext for *shinplasters,* the laws can and will be enforced against their circulation. By this process the fraudulent banks must of necessity be broken up and blotted out of existence—and the good ones, if any, will then be discovered—the laws so revised and extended as to govern and control all banking operations for the future, and Bankers made liable for their debts and subject to law, *criminal* and *civil,* as other people. These are *a few* of the blessings that we hope will result to the people from the triumph of Democratic principles. Let all subscribe and read for themselves, and aid in giving a proper direction to the great principles of currency reform, which will be assailed and bitterly opposed by the insolent and fraudulent Bankers.

☞ We shall as usual give a condensed view of the proceedings of Congress.

☞ As we have to incur a vast expense in our Winter arrangements to give the legislative proceedings in the extended form we do, we look to our friends to aid us in giving this prospectus a circulation in their neighborhoods. We desire the names of subscribers to be sent in as soon as convenient.

TERMS—The Ohio Statesman will be issued during the ensuing session of the Legislature; on the following terms—payment always to be made in advance, or through a member of the Legislature:

Daily	$3 00
Tri-Weekly,	2 00
Semi-Weekly	1 50
Weekly,	1 00

The regular "Statesman" is still issued on the following terms:

Daily during the session and semi-weekly the balance of the year at FIVE DOLLARS per annum. Semi-weekly during the session and weekly the balance of the year, at *Three Dollars* per annum, in advance.

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is they desire.

Postmasters or others who will furnish us with five subscribers shall receive a copy for their trouble.

Editors in this State will oblige us by giving this prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

S. & M. H. MEDARY.

Columbus, Oct., 1841.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles o copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the concern.

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41.   9a

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort *Wayne* immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort *Wayne.*

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1841   40c

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY,
L. WILLIAMS.   40tf
Oct. 1st 1840.

HENRY COOPER.

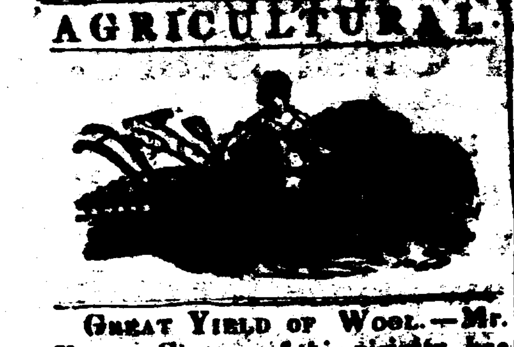
Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841.   35e

AGRICULTURAL.



GREAT YIELD OF WOOL.—Mr. Harvey Strong, of this vicinity, has a sheep from which he has sheared 10lbs. of fine wool this year. Do the farmers of Laporte County know what an easy matter it is to raise fifty such sheep, and that their fleeces in the New York Market would bring $250, while the transportation would not amount to over $10?—*Laporte Whig.*

CURIOUS PRODUCT.—The New Orleans Bee says: "We saw an agricultural curiosity lately, in the shape of an ear of corn, upon the extremity of which near the pendant silky fibres, were firmly engrafted four or five large pods of kidney beans. The negro gril who had this singular product, was two ignorant to inform us how the process of engrafing had been managed."

EXPERIMENTS.—Forty years passed away after the Spinach was cultivated by a few of the wealthy, before it was offered in the city markets in the United States. Rhubarb, or pie plant, was almost as long coming into favor, and the Tomato, which is one of the most wholesome and grateful of vegetables, is yet but partially known among farmers. We know a farmer who only a year or two since, destroyed tomatto vines for fear the fruit would poison his children and pigs. History tells us, the French physicians condemned potatoes as poisonous, after they had been extensively used a hundred years.—Our finest fruits have been produced by experimenting with trees which bore what was unpalatable in a wild state, and even some of our most splendid flowers, when in their forests, are by no means sightly.—The Empress of China ascertained the *modus operandi* of making silk by experimenting with disgusting worms, on the mulberry leaf, and may we not suppose, experiments will yet bring into use many things more universally rejected. Let no one be afraid to experiment, for it has been by experiments, all discoveries in the arts and sciences have been made.—*Ten. Agr.*

DOMESTIC SILK.—We have received a skein of sewing silk manufactured by E. Lock, of Aurora, Kane county, Illinois. It has been exhibited to several dealers in the article, and persons who use it, and they pronounced it, in many respects, equal to the imported article. The want of proper machinery is evident in the twist of the thread, but the strength is greater, notwithstanding this, than most of the imported silk.—*St. Louis Repub.*

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Among the "distinguished strangers" who visited our city on Commencement day, we noticed a *four legged Chicken* which was hatched in the henery of a farmer in the nighboring town of Orange. It had attained to about the size of a quail, and appeared to be as healthy and sprightly as any of the feathered race. In its general appearance there was nothing to distinguish it from ordinary chickens, except an extra pair of legs, which were attached to its body near that extremity where the tail is appendid These extra drumsticks appear to be but little if any use, although they are well formed, and furnished with the usual appendage of feet, claws, &c. They had not, however, kept up with the *fore-legs* in growth; but were far *behind* their compeers, in size as well as location. On unfolding the wings, they were found to be provided with an extra pair of joints. What is very remarkable, in the natural history of this little fellow, is the fact that he is a *quadruped*, while all his numerous family connections, from parents brothers and sisters, down to the remotest degree of cousinship are mere *bipeds*.—*Far. Gaz.*

CHARCOAL FOR SHEEP.—A gentleman who owns a large real estate in Maine, tells us that sheep are very fond of charcoal, and will eat it in considerable quantities. He names several instances in which they have been known to thrive rapidly, and to rid them of ticks when they could have access to coal and coal dust. Our friends who keep sheep will do well to consider whether free access to a coal pit would not prove as useful to sheep as to hogs, and tend to prevent or to mitigate the diseases to which they are subject. We are inclined to think it probable, that coal dust would prove very unwelcome to ticks and to other

[illegible]

The following we copy from an eloquent speech of Mr. [illegible] delivered at Providence on the 4th of July, at a dinner table with a band of surviving soldiers of the revolution:

"The first blood drawn from the veins of a British officer in the great quarrel, was drawn by a shot from a Rhode Island musket—upon our own waves, within sight from the tower of that temple where we have this morning heard the scenes and principals of the revolution so eloquently reviewed by the orator of the day. The owner of that musket still lives in honor among us, characterized by that native resolution, which the lapse of 67 years from that time has not been able to extinguish or abate. The first sword that waved in triumph upon the surmounted rampart at Yorktown, was a Rhode Island sword, as he clambered up the work, received upon his hands and arms the stabs of the bayonets that were aimed at his life; and having gained the summit and planted himself there he lifted his sword aloft in his bleeding hand, and called aloud to his friends and foes, "Captain Stephen Onley's company forms here."

Love is found in gentle hearts.—It dwells not amid the riots of pleasure—it dies in the glare of splendor and cannot live in a heart devoted to dress and weak follies; it is more mature in quietness than loud applause or the world's praise. Give me the sharply defied feelings of a young and timid girl, and I leave you the professions of a gaudy coquette.

Few occurrences are so bad, but they may be made still worse, or so good as not to be improved, by the manner in which we meet them.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take any thing for their own use, but merely to pass it to another—*Steel.*

HORRIBLE.—The Natchitoches Herald records a most horrible transaction, in which some Texas marauders were engaged. They crossed over the line into the United States Territory, and captured a man named Boatright, whom they intended to bury alive. He stood by and saw *them digging his grave*, when he started to run for a thicket—a dozen muskets were leveled at him, and he fell a lifeless corpse.—his offence was that he refused to recognize their authority, and expressed his opposition to their many lawless acts.

Dow.jr., discourses thus of dandies:—They are mere walking sticks for female flirts, ornamented with brass heads, and barely touched with the varnish of etiquet. Brass heads. did I say? Nay, their caputs are only half ripe musk melons with monstrous thick rinds, and all hollow inside containing the seeds of foolishness swimming about with a vast quantity of sap. Their moral garments are a double breasted coat of *vanity*; padded with pride, and lined with the silk of self complacency: their outer apparel is all in keeping and imported fresh from the devil's wholesale and retail ready made clothing establishment. Tinkered up with broad cloth, finger rings, safety chains soft sodder, vanity and impudence, they are no more silver than a plated tea spoon is solid silver. I detest a dandy as a cat does a wet floor. There are some fools in this world who after a incubation will hatch out from a hot bed of pride a sickly brood of fuzzy ideas. and then go strutting along the path of pomposity with all the self importance of a speckled hen with a black chicken. I have antipathy to such people.

THE RIGHT OF INSTUCTION.—"Look hea, Pompey," said a negro, yesterday, to a brother darkey, both of whom were working at the "burnt district,"—look hea, Pompy what for you no put more water in dat mortar?"

"Just cause as how I don't like to do it, nigger—dat's all."

"Vell, I tell you wot it is; I instruct you to do it—dat's nuff."

"No, it ant nuf, neider, nigger. I'm no Wirginny 'strictionist,' no how; dis child's a creole nigger, and so be his childere's fore em."—*N. O. Pic.*

Said a fellow to a Jew, a while ago, 'did you know that they hang Jews and Jackasses together in England?' No, I didn't,' replied the Israelite; but if it be true, it is fortunate that you and I are not there; *for one of us might be hung for his nation and the other for his nature; and there would be an end of us both.*

[illegible] Buckets of all kinds—[illegible] article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fill any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 28th '41 6

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the sbscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and willl purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

Dr. Fall's

CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

THIS discovery will undoudtedly confer upon the human family the greatest bessings that the inventive genius and labors of man have ever bestowed upon suffeaing in any age of the world. Until this remedy was discovered, the consumption had been condered as the certain destroyer of a large portion of the human race. Seizing the youth, the middle aged, and the old indiscrimnatly. and plunging them into an untimely grave. Who has not beheld with sorrow, the blooming girls and the young men, who but a few months before, promised to make ornaments to society and the world, nipped, as it were, in the bud and consigned to the world of spirits, just as they were appearing upon the stage of action?

Fortunately for suffering humanity, the discovery of this medicine his struck from the catalogue of diseases, the terrors of the most horrible malady that has ever witherd the hopes of man.

It is an Indian remedy that was discovered in the year 1836. Dr. FALL having been surprised at the woundeful fact, that not a single case of consumption had ever been known to take place among them, was induced to belive that they must be in possession of some cure for this most distressing of all diseases. After much exertion, for a term of more then three years spent at intervals among children of the forest, a receipt for this disease was obtained and its life preserving principle are now offered through the medium of this medicine to all mankind. For a proof of the fact, that all the Indian tribes of the American continent possess a knowledge of this remedy, it is only necessary to remark that there is not one single instance on record or even a traditional account among them, of any Indian ever having died of cousmption. It is purely a vegetable composition and one of the most innocent medicnes in the world, and like all other artucles of medicine, used by the Indian tribes, it it simple in its composition.

DIRECTIONS.

Persons afflicted with consumption, must take half a tea spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea spoonful just before going to bed at night. Patients afflicted with this dreadful disease, by using it as above directed two or three month, will find themselves entiely clear of the pain in the breast, and free from the cough which accompanies the consumption

It is, also, best medicine in use, for persons who are troubled with spitting of blood, and slight hacking coughs, pain in the breast, &c., which, when let run on for months, so frequently terminate in consumption. Two or three bottles will, in all cases, relieve the patient and restore the health entirely. It will entirely relieve the paitient from the night coughs. which are so distressing, in a few hours from the time it is first taken.

Taken in doses of a tea spoonful at bed time, it will relieve the most inveterate colds and asthma.

EVANS & HILL, AGENTS—*Fort Wayne.*
SAM'L MOORE—*Huntington.*
W. B. & J. BARLOW—*Lagro.*
BODMAN & CO.—*Wabashtown.*
J. M. DEFREES—*Peru.*

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates *freely*, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorised agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWSLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KINSEY—[illegible]
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

[illegible]

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

[illegible]

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

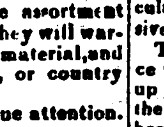
Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $1—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's 'Columbus' or Bancroft's 'History of America,' which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, simple letter, has been increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contribution, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it begun, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Raisins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to
WILSON & COMPANY
Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

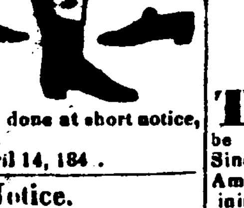
SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

John H. Waugh,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.



BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line, Mending done at short notice, with neatness and despatch.

City of Fort Wayne, April 14, 184 .

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of *MEDICINE & SURGERY in* all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Boure as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

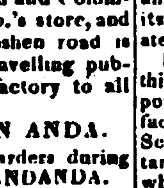
SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the buildidg occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-ly.

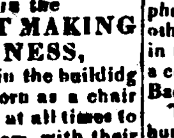
CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has in operation at Huntington, Ia., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.



W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 22, 1841 40c

[illegible]

Clearness of the Skin and Hair.

[illegible] Balm of Columbia. [illegible] this article! [illegible] if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects [illegible]

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of counterfeits from all classes of chemists. [illegible]

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

[illegible]

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developments, which, considering that they betoken, ad a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she *had worn*, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

INDIANA OFFICERS' GUIDE AND FARMERS MANUEL.

THE sale of the entire first andsecond editions of this work and the numerous and continued calls of those in want of a copy, have induced the publishers to offer to the public a new, enlarged and, it is believed, much improved edition. Some alterations have been made in the arrangement of the work, and a considerable amonut of matter that is of but little use has been omitted, & one hundred pages of new and useful matter introduced A concise treatise upon law of Evidence and Partenership has been carefully prepared and introduced, which will be useful to Justices who are almost daily called upon to decide embarrassing questions of law which arise upon these subjects; also, a Table of Interst calculated from one day to twelve mounths inclusive, which will be found useful to every man.

The Publishers are enabled to give an assurance that this work has been prepared and gotten up with great care and labor by a gentleman of the best qualifications, and as far as changes have been made in the statutes since the publication of the last edition, and so far as they come within the scope of this work have been carefully noticed and intrduced in their proper places. It is a safe and sure guide to direct the office holder in a proper and legal discharge of his duty, and give aid to the farmer, mechanic & business man in the daily transactions of business in drawing Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Wills, Checks, Notes, &c. &c. This work is printed on good paper and in superior style, and bound in neat law binding. It contains 425 royal octavo duodecimo pages.

The price will, IN ALL CASES, be ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS for a single copy. A reasonable deduction made to those that purchase to sell again. Address letters post paid to

WM. STACY & Co.
Indianapolis.

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America. [illegible] plaster, salve, ointment, or liniment has been discontinued by all who hav had on opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and mescles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auiliary, in removing the disease and a facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Cout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated phusicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Bass, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Faker, do Warsaw.

Red Bird! Red Bird!

THE undersigned would inform Travellers, Merchants and every body, that he is now running, and will continue to run, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a new and commodious, neat, comfortable, and fast-running

CANAL BOAT,

for the transportation of passengers and freight from Lafayette to the State Line, and all intermediate ports, Logansport, Port Mahon, &c., and would respectfully invite all Travellers, Merchants, &c., to give him a *fair trial* and an opportunity to convince them that he can carry them and their freight as cheap and swift as any other person, and a *little* cheaper.

JOHN BARBER.

Fort Wayne. August 4th, 1841 7R

[illegible] Post.

[illegible]

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the business and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently distinctive, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of paper, which paper is considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared for the development of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIENDS well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be [illegible]

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy of *increasing subscribers by subsidy,* WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to he following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hoffland, (Eng) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hanah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Linscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton: William P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Moris.

H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Daniels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey-

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deems, Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty eight pages of letterr press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwerded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

W LLIAM W. SHOWDEN.
109 Fulton Street N.Y.

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.

[illegible] which it will be made enlarged and published every other week [illegible] one dollar per year [illegible]

A portion of the miscellaneous will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume complete are still on hand, and for two dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

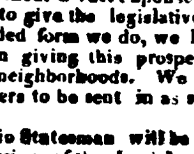
The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Oct. 6, 1841.

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: *his timber is of the first quality* and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

PROSPECTUS OF THE

OHIO STATESMAN.

During the Session—or by the year.

AGAIN does another Session of the Ohio Legislature approach, and again do we present ourselves before the People, pledging ourselves to give as extensive and correct reports of its proceedings, as able, impartial and talented *Reporters* are capable of doing. It is with peculiar gratification that we look forward to the meeting of the next Legislature. From an almost hopeless minority, we find the people again placing the power of the State in the hands of the Democratic party, from which it had been wrested by "pipe laying," and hard cider debauches.

We feel great assurance that the Democratic members elected will not disappoint the hopes of the People. The Banks must now *resume* or go into *liquidation*—and as a resumption will do away with even the pretext for *shinplasters*, the laws can and will be enforced against their circulation. By this process the fraudulent banks must of necessity be broken up and blotted out of existence—and the good ones, if any, will then be discovered—the laws so revised and extended as to govern and control all banking operations for the future, and Bankers made liable for their debts and subject to law, *criminal* and *civil*, as other people. These are a *few* of the blessings that we hope will result to the people from the triumphs of Democratic principles. Let all subscribe and read for themselves, and aid in giving a proper direction to the great principles of currency reform, which will be assailed and bitterly opposed by the insolent and fraudulent Bankers.

☞ We shall as usual give a condensed view of the proceedings of Congress.

☞ As we have to incur a vast expense in our Winter arrangements to give the legislative proceedings in the extended form we do, we look to our friends to aid us in giving this prospectus a *circulation in their neighborhoods*. We desire the names of subscribers to be sent in as soon as convenient.

TERMS—The Ohio Statesman will be issued during the ensuing session of the Legislature; on the following terms—payment always to be made in advance, or through a member of the Legislature:

Daily	$3 00
Tri-Weekly,	2 00
Semi-Weekly	1 50
Weekly,	1 00

The regular "Statesman" is still issued on the following terms:

Daily during the session and semi-weekly the balance of the year at FIVE DOLLARS per annum. Semi-weekly during the session and weekly the balance of the year, at *Three Dollars* per annum, in advance.

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is they desire

Postmasters or others who will furnish us with five subscribers shall receive a copy for their trouble.

Editors in this state will oblige us by giving this prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

S. & M. H. MEDARY.

Columbus, Oct., 1841.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles o copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the concern.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.
W. S. EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 9c

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1841 40c

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit; and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands. throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY, }
L. WILLIAMS. } 50tf
Oct. 1st 1840.

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 10 1841, 25c